

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIV] No 14 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

THE BEST are
Alexandre
KID GLOVES.

Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

D. & A. CORSETS
give Good Figure Ap-
pearance and Comfort

More New Goods Every Day

Coming, Coming, Coming, seems no end to the coming of New Goods. Opened this week—New Millinery, Jackets, Waterproof Cloaks, Dress Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Allovers, Art Sateens, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Ribbons, and Veilings.

Black Dress Goods.

Among the many good black dress stuffs in mention, CRISPENE made of mohair yarn, bright crepe finish, good weight, drapes well, prices 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Broadcloths light and medium weights for skirts and suits, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Bright Venetians 75, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, also Voiles, Eoliennes, Crepe-de-chenes.

Embroidery Sale.

To continue all next week in lots. Embroideries at 1½c, 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c. These are great bargains, very many patterns in every lot. Every piece new and the value greater than you have had from us before.

Sale of Women's Whitewear To Continue all Next Week.

Specials in Corset Covers, 19c, 25c, 39c, 49c.

Specials in Skirts, 59c, 69c, 89c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Very dainty Underskirts, \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

Specials in Drawers, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c.

Specials in Night Gowns, 49c, 69c, 89c, \$1.00, 1.25.

New Table Linens.

Five new numbers placed in stock this week, all of them famous "SHAMROCK Linens" 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00. Entirely new designs

New Cretonnes,

New Art Sateens,

New Art Muslins,

New Scrims and Curtains,

Nets with frill or lace edges,

Defiance Carpet Warps.

New Millinery.

Hats for right now ready to wear and to be trimmed while you wait. Our staff of trimmers are here and hard at work, we hope next week to announce our opening days. Meantime come in and see what we are doing get an idea of coming styles.

Spring Jackets and Waterproof Cloaks,

Have you seen our spring coats? They are the right goods and prices right too. Coats \$4.75, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 9.50, 10.00.

Coats in Covert cloth, Broadcloths, Boxcloths, and Tweeds. All sizes. Misses' and girls' coats

Ladies' Cravenette W. P. ulster with capes, \$5.00. Cravenette cloaks new, \$6.50, 9.00, 10.00. Young girls Cravenette rain cloaks.

New White Waists.

The first of the new comers, dainty effects, fine goods, \$2.00, 2.50 3.00. New Lustre and silkwaists in stock.

House Wrappers and Dressing Saques.

Good wrappers \$1.00, well made, good styles. Wrappers \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, made of fine percale print, true to size, wide skirt and deep flounce, in dark and light prints, also black and white. Many pretty styles, sizes up to 42. Also black sateen wrappers new. Dressing Saques 75c, \$1.00, 1.25.

Men's Neckwear and Shirts.

New shirts for Easter. New ties for Easter. Goods are here, come and make choice while stock is large. Ties 25c, 35c, 50c are the latest. Shirts 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25.

Top shirts, overalls, socks, braces, caps, at Dry Goods prices.

new sermons and curtains,
Nets with frill or lace edges,
Defiance Carpet Warps.

and make choice while stock is large. Ties 25c, 35c, 50c are the latest.
Shirts 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25.
Top shirts, overalls, socks, braces, caps, at Dry Goods prices.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, and Fashion Sheets for April, now in Stock.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the Seventh Division Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Thomas Evans and against the lands of Mrs. Mary A. McMullen, I have seized and taken into execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Mary A. McMullen, of in and to all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of "that part of lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of the said Township of Sheffield lying east of White Lake, also that part of the south half of lot No. 7, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Sheffield aforesaid, lying east of White Lake. All of which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, on SATURDAY, THE 25th DAY OF MARCH 1905.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,

Sheriff Co. Lennox and Addington,
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, Dec. 21st, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' TRAINS

Will leave Toronto every Tuesday

DURING MARCH AND APRIL

AT 9.00 P. M., FOR

MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST

and run via Toronto, Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train. Passengers travelling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto 1.45 p. m. Train leaving Toronto at 5.00 p. m. is for passengers travelling with stock.
Full particulars and copy of "Western Canada," from the Canadian Pacific Railway Agent or OSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

GOING TO MANITOBA—Any person wishing to secure the services of a capable man to take charge of stock going to Manitoba or the Northwest, also to work in the west for the season. Apply to Box 235, Napanee. 14 ap

STORE TO RENT—The store in Grange Block, formerly occupied by Mr. S. G. Hawley, on north side Dundas Street, Napanee. Apply to H. M. DEROCHE, 11d
Dated at Napanee, Feb. 20th, 1905.

WANTED TO RENT
Modern House, eight or nine rooms. Apply to J. W. JOHNSTON, at J. L. Boyes' Store.
12th
Possession about April 1st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—The farm known as the Thompsons Point farm, containing about 170 acres. This farm is situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between Deseronto and Picton, and would make a splendid summer resort as the boats call between eight and ten times a day.
It is principally fenced with red cedar rails. For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON, Apolistoown, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next Session for an Act to continue in force the Act incorporating The Ontario Electric Roadway Company, 2 Edward VII, chapter 37, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said Railway and to amend said Act by substituting as provisional directors, William Wallace, August L. Patch and Hon. William Hart in place of Albert L. Jewel, Horace N. Smith and Cornelius Birmingham.
JOHN L. WHITING,
Solicitor for applicants.
Kingston 20th February 1905. 11-j

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

In the matter of guardianship of Victor Elbert Clark and Bessie Ellen Clark, the infant children of Flora Clark, late of the town of Cavalier, in the County of Pembina, in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America, Married woman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for a grant for letters of guardianship of the above named infants to Ira Damon Clark of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, the father of the said infants.

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for the applicant.

Napanee, Ontario.

Dated the 13th, day of March, A. D. 1905. 14 c.

A Great Success.

is our new up-to-date School. In point of attendance, character of work and equipment it takes the lead. Our

Frontenac Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

has caught the public eye because it has true merit—Write for our Catalogue. Enter any time you wish.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President. Principal.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

LIME AND BUILDING STONE—Contractors and other parties wanting fresh lime or building stone, may procure it at Meagher's old quarry, Robin Hill, now owned and controlled by PATRICK BERGIN. 14-m-p

Cat Island Cats.

On Sable island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, cats were introduced about 1880 and rapidly exterminated the rabbits, which had been in possession for at least half a century. In one of the harbors of Kerguelen Land, a barren and desolate bit of antarctic terra firma to the southeast of the Cape of Good Hope, cats escaped from ships have made themselves at home on a little islet known as Cat Island, which has long been used as a wintering place for sealers. Here they live in holes in the ground, preying upon sea birds and their young, and are said to have developed such extraordinary ferocity that it is almost impossible to tame them even when captured young.

When to Anchor.

A minister has given this well defined exposition of the text, "And having done all, to stand." On some body of water near his home there was one day a race between two boats. The captain of one saw that he was getting behind, but he also saw that at the particular point where they were the current was stronger than the wind and that the head boat, though apparently progressing, was really drifting backward. Quickly taking in the situation, this captain of the rear boat cast anchor and won the race.

American and Canadian coal oil, gasoline.
MADOLE & WILSON.

That Wonderful New Rimless Eye Glass

THE STA-ZON,

fits almost any nose, and a great improvement on the old Sure-On patents.

Other fine patents such as
Never Slips, Secure Royals,
Lasso, Etc.

too numerous to mention
always in stock.

Then to still further improve the good results by coming to us we will give you the best test you can get outside of an oculist.

An honor graduate of two schools.
A. F. CHINNECK with

F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELLRY STORE.

LONDON'S OLD CLOTHES.

The Way They Change Owners
Adown the Social Scale.

In those parts of London in which the penny is the standard of value there is a traffic in secondhand materials of a sort that is unheard of in any city of America.

For example, a dress costing 100 guineas and worn by a woman of fashion on one of the days of the Ascot meeting will be seen perhaps twice thereafter, once at a garden party and again at some function remote from town, after which it becomes the perquisite of the lady's maid, from whom it is bought by an oily woman who maintains what is called a "ladies' wardrobe" in Brixton or Bayswater. To the dingy parlor in which this oily mannered woman transacts her business come the wives of struggling attorneys, medical men and city clerks, intent on bargains, and to one of these the Ascot dress, "Positively worn by Lady G. in the royal inclosure," as the oily woman informs her in an awed whisper, is knocked down at the low price of 10 guineas.

Its new owner wears it until it is too shabby to be worn again, after which it is sold to a second rate wardrobe and becomes the property of a green-grocer's wife, who takes it to pieces, re-trims it and wears it out of the shop until it is once more shabby. Then it is sold to a third rate wardrobe, where it catches the eye of some coster lady and is sold for 3 shillings.

Bat Fowling in England.

Bat fowling used to be a merry and innocent pastime for boys, perhaps one of its greatest attractions being that it was carried out during the night. There was all the preliminary excitement about getting the net ready and preparing the torch, for the torch, mark you, is a most important part of the outfit. How patiently have we in the old days unraveled a heavy farm rope, which, dipped in a barrel full of tar, will blaze like an electric light! Of course one had to know the country thoroughly to go bat fowling in those lonely places in the dead dark of a December night. The blaze of the torch only seemed to make the darkness visible. It lay like a great thick wall around one, and the birds when beaten out of the hedges came fluttering in the most unsteady manner toward the light.—London Country Life.

Two Exceptions.

"They say that all the world loves a lover," said the rejected suitor as he ate his dinner from the mantelpiece, "but there are generally two exceptions to the rule, the girl you want to be your wife and the man you want to be your father-in-law."

Submit to what is unavoidable, banish the impossible from the mind and look around for some new object of interest in life.—Goethe.

WEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 17th, 1905

THAT DISTANT HILL.

Do Not Attempt to Climb It Until You Come to It.

Never climb a hill until you get to it, advises a writer in Medical Talk For the Home. We remember as children that in riding through the country we had a dread of high hills. How often we saw far ahead of us on the road a formidable looking hill. How high and rough and steep it looked, and how we feared it? How hard it would be for the horse to carry us up such a hill? We were sure he would slip and fall and maybe upset the carriage, and so, with the greatest apprehension, we would approach the dreadful hill. But how surprised we were as we came nearer to find the hill receding, growing flatter and really not a hill at all when we reached the point that seemed so high and crazy and dangerous?

So it is with many of life's perplexities. How darkly they loom up before us! What a black pall they spread around us! But when we get close up to them they have vanished entirely. We spoil so much of life in fear and foreboding. We let slip the beautiful moments that are ours and spoil them by dreading the moments of the future with which we have nothing to do. We ride over the nice, level country, forgetting its beauty, unmindful of its delight, dreading the hill that never comes.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

Two Mountains, the Two Men and Two Characteristic Letters.

When the English Admiral J. Moresby discovered two mountains in New Guinea he named one Mount Gladstone and the other Mount Disraeli. He wrote to the two statesmen asking permission to use their names, and their replies, which he gives, are characteristic of the humor of one and the want of humor of the other.

Gladstone wrote:

Hawarden Castle, Chester,

Aug. 12, 1874.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 24 and to return my best thanks for the compliment you have paid me, little deserved as it is, in naming after me the highest peak of the Finsterre range in New Guinea.

Allow me to subscribe myself, sir, your most faithful servant.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Captain Moresby, R. N., H. M. S. Basilisk.

Disraeli wrote:

10 Downing Street, Aug. 17, 1874.

Dear Sir—Allow me to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me by planting my name on the northeast shores of New Guinea and in selecting a godfather so distinguished for the peak which faces Mount Disraeli. I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

BEN. DISRAELI.

Captain Moresby, R. N., H. M. S. Basilisk.

Later Disraeli wrote:

I hope we shall agree better in New Guinea than we do in the house of commons.

EGGS AS FOOD.

Why They Are Valuable as a Diet For the Sick.

Eggs without doubt stand next to milk in available food material for the sick, as they are easily digested and absorbed if raw or properly prepared.

THE LITTLE WEEKLY PAPER.

It don't deal with wordy matters which professors call profound, But it tells me Uncle Wreiley is in health and pegging 'round That Uriah Pratt has traded off his team with Cyrus Howes, And that Uncle Silas Hamblin sold his famous Jersey cow, Tells me Sarah Smith is better, that she sat up yesterday, That a welcome little stranger came to Thomas Dunn's to stay, That Joe Bowers had built a silo, and Bill Jones had roofed his shed, That the widow Westbrook's boy came home, the one she thought was dead.

Folks may prize the city dailies with their essays and reviews, With their parliamentary comments and their latest foreign news, As for me, well I read at 'em and to grasp their meaning try, But when comes that way-back weekly, then I put the dailies by, For it brings to me glad tidings of the village I love so, And it seems just running over with the things I want to know, It's a little beam of sunshine on life's dark and trackless sea That away back country paper which they send from home to me.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

A cross petition has been filed in the Kingston election trial.

Lord and Lady Roberts will visit Canada the coming summer. Lord Roberts will probably open the Toronto exhibition.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against F. J. Reilly, in the ballot box conspiracy case at Belleville, Wednesday afternoon.

The revolt of the peasants in Russia has assumed the dimensions of an uprising, and they are murdering and plundering estates.

A peculiar fact is that 1905 began on Sunday and will end on Sunday, and therefore has fifty-three Sundays. This will not occur again in 101 years.

Owing to the assumption of the fortifications at Halifax and Esquimaux by the Dominion the permanent force will be increased from 2,000 to 4,000 of all arms.

The election to the legislature of M. G. Cameron, liberal, in West Huron, has been protested on the usual charges. This with South Renfrew makes eight protests in all.

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill and the board bill no longer bored Bill.

In conservative circles the name of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, M. P. P., for Toronto, is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in Centre Toronto, caused by the death of E. F. Clarke. The liberal candidate will be T. C. Robinette, K. C.

TOOTHBRUSHES.

Guaranteed not to pull out.

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

At the Winnipeg assizes the Grand Jury returned "no bills" in the charges against

THE BEST.....

OYSTERS

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

S. W. Clarke, of Odessa, is in Toronto this week, attending Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Wm. Conger, spent a few days last week, visiting his sons, in Gananoque.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion S. Taylor, third daughter of Mr. Edward Taylor of Toronto, to Mr. Hammel M. P. Deroche, barrister, of Napanee.

Mr. Willis Conger, of Winnipeg, arrived home Wednesday evening on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Conger.

Mr. Curtis Jennings arrived home from the west on Monday.

Miss Mabel Irving left on Wednesday for Gravenhurst, and will enter the Sanatorium at that place in the hope of improving her health.

The subject at the Salvation Army next Sunday night will be, "1001 on a spree, and what became of the landlord." On Thursday, March 23rd, Napanee's old friend, Adj. Cameron, will pay us a visit. A large crowd is expected.

Mrs. Fred Douglas had the misfortune to meet with a severe accident on Wednesday. While knocking icicles off the roof an icicle fell and struck her hand inflicting a deep gash.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, and H. Warner, returned from Toronto, last Tuesday.

Mrs. F. F. Miller entertained a large number of friends on Thursday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Mathieson.

Mrs. Geo. Alcorn, Picton, is the guest of Mrs. Allen, Bridge st.

Mr. Jos. Saul and Mrs. J. N. McCreary, Winnipeg, Man., are at Camden East, having come to attend the funeral of their mother.

Misses Mina and Cassie Mitchelson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brandon.

Geo. Baughan spent a few days in Toronto, this week as delegate to Grand

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

CAMDEN EAST.

Week day services will be held (D.V.) during Lent in the Parishes of Camden East, Yarker and Newburgh, by the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, as follows:—Hinch, March 17th, at 7 p.m.

St. Luke's Church, Camden East, Monday, March 20th, and following days, at 7.30 p.m.

St. John's Church, Newburgh, Monday, March 27th, and following days, at 7.30 p.m. St. Anthony's Church, Yarker, Monday, April 3rd, and following days, at 7.30 p.m. Centreville, April 11th, and 12th.

All interested in these services will kindly attend, and all are welcome.

The visit of the Rev. G. Egerton Ryerson M. A., just home from Japan, was much appreciated, his sermons being both interesting and instructive.

Maple syrup, made from new cantelever, sap-bucket and heaters, made at BOYLE & SON will bring highest price try BOYLE & SON.

DESMOND.

Our roads are now in a fine condition, and one and all are making good use of them.

The oyster supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnston, Moscow, was enjoyed by all who were present, but owing to a misunderstanding some were left at home. Never mind we'll make up for that on Friday evening.

The mistake made in reporting A. P. Bell selling his team of two-year-old colts a few weeks ago can now be affirmed for on Wednesday last he sold the team mentioned to R. Cook, Hinch, for a handsome price.

Miss Edith Bell has resumed her position

Why They Are Valuable as a Diet For the Sick.

Eggs without doubt stand next to milk in available food material for the sick, as they are easily digested and absorbed if raw or properly prepared. Physiological chemists tell us that 97 per cent of the albumen and 94 per cent of the fat are absorbed into the blood stream. These same chemists tell us that eggs are a complete food for all young mammals, as they contain in correct proportion the tissue building material, in form of albumen (white) and mineral matter, in the form of phosphorus, lime, potassium, iron and sulphur; the heat and energy material in the form of oil (fat) in the yolk, and a large amount of pure water.

Owing to the lack of starch and sugar an egg cannot be called a complete food for the adult; hence bread, rice or some other starchy food must be served with eggs. To render the food complete the sick must be fed as children are—that is, with foods that are easily and quickly digested and absorbed, for the digestive organs are always weak. Eggs therefore are among the most valuable of foods for this purpose.

The Island of Pearls.

The Venezuelan island of Margarita, whose name is the Latin word for pearl, and whose gems were fought over by the early Spanish explorers, is an interesting spot. About 2,000 men find constant employment in this business, which has its thrilling moments, since the opening of a shell dredged from the pearl oyster banks may disclose a jewel of great price. The Margaritan pearls are of fine quality, usually white or yellow, with an occasional black one, and such a one is greeted with joy, for it bears a high value. About \$600,000 worth of pearls are found near Margarita every year.

The Last Chapter.

She shook her head. "No," she said sadly, but firmly, "I cannot trust you." With a groan of despair, he sprang to his feet.

"Goodbye forever!" he muttered. "I'll bet I can find a landlady that will. I don't have to board here, you know."

In another minute he had gone, carrying his trunk with him.

Close to Us.

"What are the things that touch us most as we look back through the years?" asked a lecturer impressively.

There was a moment's pause, and then a small boy in the audience answered:

"Our clothes."

Heading Him Off.

"So you wish to marry my daughter? Can you support a family?"

"No, sir, but I can support your daughter."

He that is down need fear no fall.—Bunyan.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., are issuing a very neat calendar advertising Royal Household flour. They are also issuing a book of bread receipts which may be had on application to their office in Montreal.

The Superintendents of the deaf and dumb institute, Belleville, and the Ontario Institution for the blind, Guelph, have sent out circulars asking for the names of children who are deaf or blind. A card to the superintendent of either institution will bring full information regarding instruction given and terms.

20 Per Cent.

Discount sale on horse blankets, lined mitts and sleigh bells.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

At the Winnipeg assizes the Grand Jury returned "no bills" in the charges against Liberal Organizer Leech, and Returning Officers Aytte, Adolph and Jickling, for alleged tampering with voters' lists, at the last Dominion elections.

The statement is made in authoritative circles that the Ontario government will call for the resignation of all justices of the peace, for the purpose of a reorganization of the magistracy system. This will be one of the matters for Hon. J. J. Foy, as attorney-general, in connection with his law reform scheme.

The statement is current that a section of the new Canadian force for Halifax will be taken from the R. C. F. A. stationed at Kingston, and that Colonel Drury, C.B., will be transferred to the command of the station. The military authorities at Kingston do not know anything officially about the report.

A Chinese woman passed through Montreal this week, who claimed to be 171 years old. She had nothing to prove her age, only the word of her friends added to her own; but her appearance was most eloquent and certainly tended to confirm her remarkable statement. She was bent nearly double and her face looked like crinkled yellow parchment. Details concerning her were secured from members of her party. It appears she left China when seventy years old, and resided in Demerara for the last hundred years.

JAPANESE IN TIE PASS RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

The latest news from the seat of war in the East is "The Japanese occupied Tie Pass on Wednesday, at midnight. No particulars are given.

Gen. Booth, head of the Salvation Army who is making a tour of Palestine, went to the Mount of Ascension, accompanied by his staff, and prayed aloud for more of the spirit of Christ. Thence they went to the Mount of Olives, and the traditional tomb of the Saviour where he again prayed affectingly, his hearers weeping. Thence he went to Gethsemane, where he fell on the ground, beneath the so-called tree of agony and prayed fervently and wept. Subsequently he visited Calvary, where under the waving flag of the Salvation Army, the party repeated the hymn, "When I survey the wondrous Cross."

The difference between the English and French styles of walking suits is brought out in an article in the New Idea Woman's Magazine for April, where it is stated that the ornate styles in vogue for dressy occasions, trimmed with passementerie, fancy galloons, braids and lace ruffles, are French in their origin, while the English model "is confined to morning frocks, is extremely simple in design, and is out 'in mannish fashion'." In regard to the peplum effect introduced last season and prominent in this season's styles, the writer says: "The peplum is very chic on slim figures, but it is not so becoming to the more rounded one. For such figures the blouse should end in a postillion or a smart belt."

Thomas Blute, a well-known resident of Campbellford and former proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, shot himself this afternoon at his residence. He was discovered by his daughter lying in the woodshed with a double-barrelled shotgun, the muzzle of which was covered with blood, lying beside him. One barrel had been discharged, the shot entering the lower part of his body. From all appearance the unfortunate man had placed the stock of the gun on the ground and the muzzle against his body, and leaning over, had pulled the trigger. Mr. Blute was about 55 years of age and well known in that vicinity. He had not been feeling well for some time, and it is supposed that, becoming despondent, he committed the deed.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

Mr. Jos. Saul and Mrs. J. N. McCreary, Winnipeg, Man., are at Camden East, having come to attend the funeral of their mother.

Misses Mina and Cassie Mitchelson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brandon.

Geo. Baughan spent a few days in Toronto, this week as delegate to Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W.

Mr. Roy Moore is confined to the with erysipelas.

Mrs. W. A. Daly entertained on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. D. J. Hosey, clerk of F. F. Rattan's general store, Manitoba, is spending a few days with them at their home on Centre street.

Mrs. A. McDonald was a charming hostess, on Monday eve to a large number of friends, entertained in honor of her guest, her cousin, Miss Campbell. Progressive euchre and dancing were the amusements which were thoroughly enjoyed by her guests. Lunch was also served at midnight.

Mr. Walter A. Waghorn leaves shortly for Quebec, where he has secured a situation as Cneesemaker, for the season of 1905. We wish him every success.

Mr. Geo. Johnston, Belleville, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Fralick were in Camden East on Tuesday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Saul.

Mrs. S. D. Clark, of Thorpe, returned from Toronto on Tuesday.

Miss Maud Bruton is the guest of Miss Pearl Vallean, Deseronto.

Chas Stevens was in Kingston Tuesday on business.

Miss Jessie Graham, Deseronto, was the guest of Mrs. J. Pratt on Saturday.

Mrs. T. B. Wallace entertained a number of her friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Pruyn are spending a few days in town.

Miss Cora Madden returned this week from a month's visit in Mitchell and Guelph.

W. S. Herrington made a trip to Yarker and Wilton on Wednesday.

Miss Cora Charters left on Friday last to visit friends in Toronto.

Patrik Manion of Wilton was in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. E. Webb and son Abbie, Toronto, are guests at the Hotel Del Monte, Preston.

Mr. J. Pratt arrived in town from Ottawa on Thursday.

Master Cecil Wilson spent a few days this week in Deseronto.

Mr. Fred Perry was in London a few days this week.

BIRTHS.

CANDON—At Deseronto, Tuesday, March 7, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. John Candon, a daughter.

LEE—At Deseronto, Sunday, March 5, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee, a son.

MCGUINNESS—At Deseronto, on Friday, March 3, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGuinness, a daughter.

HALL—At Napanee, on Tuesday, March 14th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hall, a son.

CONGER—At Napanee, Saturday, March 11th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conger, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRENNAN—MCGUINNESS—At St. Mary's church, Marysville, on Monday, March 6th 1905, John Brennan, of Deseronto, to Miss Sarah McGuinness, of Lonsdale, eldest daughter of Mrs. William McGuinness. Very Rev. Dean O'Connor officiating.

KIRKLY—CAMPBELL—At the home of Parker Marsh, Brockville, Wednesday, March 8th, 1905, Willard Kirkly, to Miss Nellie Campbell, daughter of Lorenzo Campbell, of Hamilton, formerly of Deseronto.

YATES—SCOTT—At the home of Mrs. R. Turner, Brockville, on Monday Feb. 27, 1905, Roland E. Yates, to Miss Louise Scott, third daughter of W. W. Scott, of Hamilton, formerly of Deseronto. Rev. F. D. Woodcock officiating.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you. The Plaza—A. WILLIS.

on Friday evening.

The mistake made in reporting A. P. Bell selling his team of two-year-old colts a few weeks ago, can now be affirmed for on Wednesday last he sold the team mentioned to R. Cook, Hinch, for a handsome price.

Miss Edith Bell has resumed her position as organist after a severe attack of the grippe.

Those who have the grippe at present are: Mrs. Joshua Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bell and Albert McDonald.

On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bell left for Kingston to attend their son Fred, who is in the hospital there with the measles. We hope for Fred's speedy recovery.

A number from here took in the social at Camden East and report a good time. Miss Annie Bell spent Thursday at Belle Hill.

Visitors: Wilbert Campbell and Miss C. Lewis, at A. P. Bell's; Mrs. J. Lookwood and daughter, at J. Switzer's; Miss Agnes Alcombrack at Mrs. L. Switzer's; Misses Annie and Edith Bell, D. McGregor and sister, at M. Milsap's; Miss Alcombrack and Richard Switzer at Belle Hill; Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bell at Mrs. J. W. Bell's; R. Switzer, Miss Alcombrack and Mr. Fraser Paul at Mrs. J. W. Bell's.

Hugh Milling's Compound
Iron Powders, the Best for
Horses. 25c. Large Pack-
age. WALLACE'S
Red Cross Drug Store.

STRATHCONA.

The farmers are busy getting up their summer wood.

Mrs. Hugh Kelly has left for Kinmount, for an extended visit with relatives.

Sandy Tait has gone to Point Ann where he has secured a situation in the cement works.

T. Brady has taken possession of the farm he recently purchased from James Alexander.

Mrs. Haycock, of Switzerville is moving into Mrs. Lloyd's brick house, Newburgh road.

John Connors and Thos. Asselstine spent Sunday, at Marlbank.

Thos. O'Connor has returned from Shallow Lake, where he spent the winter. There has been a great deal of sickness, in Strathcona this winter, La Grippe has been very prevalent.

Master Harold Armstrong who has been so seriously ill of pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Miller is still very sick, not much hope of her recovery.

Thos. Wild has returned to Pierson, Manitoba, after spending the winter with friends here.

Chas. Hilton and family have returned after spending the winter in North Hastings.

W. Stafford, of Valleyfield, P. Q., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Jas. Baker, of Yarker, spent a few days here last week, visiting relatives.

Mrs. M. Babcock spent a few days in Marlbank, last week.

Mrs. H. Herrington is visiting friends at Sharbot Lake, this week.

Nathan Boomhower has purchased a fine new Graphophone, and purposes giving a concert in the near future.

David Sweet gave a party to a number of his friends on Monday evening.

Mrs. John Pybus on the sick list, for so long, has taken a turn for the better and her friends hope for her recovery.

Feed your calves and stock, Columbia and Carnelac stock foods. Both guaranteed to give the best result of any food in the market.

GREY LION STORES sole agents.

DEATHS.

SAUL—At Camden East, Sunday, March 12th, 1905 Mrs. Hugh Saul, aged 78 years.

FRISKEN—In Richmond, on Sunday, 12th March, 1905, Adam Frisken, aged 78 years 7 months and 12 days.

HUFFMAN—In Napanee, on Saturday, March 11th, 1905, James Conrad Huffman, born May 26th, 1821.

DINGMAN—In N. Fredericksburgh, Thursday, March 9th, Manson Dingman, aged 59 years, 11 months and 9 days.

"THE SECRET"

Of a Cup of Tea In Perfection is revealed in the use of delicious

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea==Black, Mixed or Green

Lead Packets only. Highest Award at St. Louis 1904.

THE CZAR IN PROVERB.

His Luck, His Power and His Limitations.

In a recent number of The Paris Figaro were found collated some characteristic Russian proverbs that regard the Czar and his position, and had much current application.

"When the Czar spits into a dish, it breaks into pieces for very pride."

"The crown does not protect the Czar from headaches."

"Even the lungs of the Czar cannot blow out the sun."

"The Czar's back, too, would bleed if it were gashed with the knout."

"The Czar even covered with boils is declared to be in good health."

"When the Czar rides behind a tired horse every step is charged as a league."

"The Czar may be a cousin of God, but His brother he is not."

"The Czar's arm is long, but it cannot reach to heaven."

"Neither can the Czar's vinegar make anything sweet."

"The hand of the Czar, too, has only five fingers."

"The voice of the Czar has an echo even when there are no mountains in the vicinity."

"The troika (team) of three horses abreast of the Czar have a deep trace behind it."

"It is no more difficult for Death to carry a fat Czar than to carry a lean beggar."

"The tear in the eye of the Czar costs his country many, many a handkerchief."

"When the Czar writes verses—woe be to the poet."

"When the Czar plays, his ministers have only one eye and the countrymen are blind."

"What the Czar cannot accomplish time can do."

"Even the Czar's cow cannot bring anything else into the world but a calf."

"When the Czar has the smallpox his country bears the scars."

HEALTHY LUNGS.

Depend Upon Rich, Red Blood—
Poor Blood Means Weak Lungs
and Fatal Consumption.

Every drop of blood in the body must go through the lungs. That is why the lungs are helped, and healed and strengthened with the great blood-builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They fill the veins with pure, rich red blood that gives health and vigor to weak lungs. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brace the lungs to throw off bronchitis and heavy colds. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the lungs after an attack of a gripper or pneumonia. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved hundreds in Canada from consumptive graves. No other medicine does this work so speedily and so well. Mrs. Jane A. Kennedy, Douglastown, Que., says:—"My sister, a young and delicate girl, took a severe cold when about seventeen years old. Nothing we did for her seemed to do any good, and we feared she would die."

GIVING HIS NAME.

At an auction recently, when an article was knocked down to the highest bidder, the clerk called out, "What name, please?" And a small man with a small voice answered, "It's me."

"I know it's you, but will you oblige me with your name?" said the clerk.

The same answer came back in the same apologizing tones, "It's me."

Getting angry, the young man with the book shouted, "Supposing you are a founding, surely in a Christian country they called you something—Street, Brown, Jones, Robinson—we can't wait—hurry up!"

Still the weak voice replied, "It's me."

At last the auctioneer remonstrated: "Are you deaf or mad, my good man? If you can't give us your name the article you bought must be put up again."

"Hard luck," was the meek reply, "just because my father wasn't called Jones I must lose a table. I'll spell my name; maybe it is a bit misleading and personal—Mee. Me."

And the laugh was turned against the smart auctioneer and his impatient clerk.

MOTHER'S ADVICE.

"I would advise mothers to stop dosing their little ones with nauseous castor oil and soothing stuffs, and use only Baby's Own Tablets." This is the advice of Mrs. Joseph E. Harley, of Worthington, Ont., who has proved the Tablets the best medicine in the world for the troubles that afflict young children. Mrs. Harley adds:—"My little one had no other medicine but the Tablets since she was two months old, and they have kept her the picture of good health." These Tablets are good for children of every age, and speedily cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, prevent croup, expel worms and allay the irritation of teething. And you have a solemn guarantee that there is not a particle of opiate or harmful drug in this medicine. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL BELINDA'S BEAU.

Belinda Brook's bashful beau, Billy Bateman, brought Belinda bright blossoms, beautifully blended. Belinda blushed bewitchingly behind Billy's bouquet. Billy being beloved by Belinda, but being backward, Belinda's burly bachelor brother Bob bantered Billy.

Billy becoming bolder, Bob blissfully beheld Belinda's betrothal, bestowing benign brotherly blessings.

Playing bonfires beautified Belinda's bridal. But betimes bitter blow befell Belinda. Believing burglars below, Belinda bade Billy beware; but Billy blundered. Burglars, brandishing bludgeons, brutally belabored Billy. Belinda beheld Billy's bruised, bleeding body. Belinda, bewildered, bewailed beloved Billy's burial.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XLVI.

Lord Littimer sat on the terrace shaded from the sun by an awning over his deck-chair. From his expression he seemed to be at peace with all the world. His brown, eager face had lost its usually keen, suspicious look; he smoked a cigarette lazily. Chris sat opposite him looking as little like a hardworking secretary as possible.

As a matter of fact, there was nothing for her to do. Littimer had already tired of his lady secretary idea, and had Chris not interested and amused him he would have found some means to get rid of her before now.

But she did interest and amuse and puzzle him. There was something charmingly reminiscent about the girl. She was like somebody he had once known and cared for, but for the life of him he could not think who. And when curiosity sometimes got the better of good breeding Chris would baffle him in the most engaging manner.

"Really, you are an exceedingly clever girl," he said.

"In fact, we are both exceedingly clever," Chris replied, coolly. "And yet nobody is ever quite so clever as he imagines himself to be. Do you ever make bad mistakes. Lord Littimer?"

"Sometimes," Littimer said, with a touch of cynical humor. "For instance, I married some years ago. That was bad. Then I had a son, which was worse."

"At one time you were fond of your family?"

"Well, upon my word, you are the only creature I ever met who has had the audacity to ask me that question. Yes, I was very fond of my wife and my son, and, God help me, I am fond of them still. I don't know why I talk to you like this."

"I do," Chris said, gently. "It is because unconsciously you yearn for sympathy. And you fancy you are in no way to blame; you imagine that you acted in the only way consistent with your position and dignity. You fancied that your son was a vulgar thief. And I am under the impression that Lady Littimer had money."

"She had a large fortune," Littimer said, faintly. "Miss Lee, do you know that I have a great mind to box your ears?"

Chris laughed unsteadily. She was horribly frightened, though she did not show it. She had been waiting for days to catch Littimer in this mood. And she did not feel disposed to go back now. The task must be accomplished some time.

"Lady Littimer was very rich," she went on, "and she was devoted to Frank, your son. Now, if he had wanted a large sum of money very badly, and had gone to his mother, she would have given it to him without the slightest hesitation?"

"What fond mother wouldn't?"

"I am obliged to you for conceding the point. Your son wanted money, and he robbed you when he could have had anything for the asking from his mother."

"Sounds logical," Littimer said, flippantly. "Who had the money?"

"The same man who stole Prince Rupert's ring—Reginald Henson."

Littimer dropped his cigarette and sat upright in his chair. He was keen and alert enough now. There were traces of agitation on his face.

Carfax committed suicide, thanks to your indiscretion and folly."

"Go on. Rub it in. Never mind about my feelings."

"I'm not minding," Chris said, coolly. "Henson saw his game and played it boldly. I could not have told you all this yesterday, but a letter I had this morning cleared the ground wonderfully. Henson wanted to cause family differences, and he succeeded. Previously he got Dr. Bell out of the way by means of the second Rembrandt. You can't deny there is a second Rembrandt now, seeing that it is locked up in your safe. And where do you think Bell found it? Why at 218, Brunswick Square, Brighton, where Henson had to leave it seven years ago when the police were so hot upon his trail. He was fearful lest you and Bell should come together again, and that is why he came here at night to steal your Rembrandt. And yet you trusted that man blindly all the time your own son was suffering on mere suspicions. How blind you have been!"

"I'm blind still," Littimer said, curtly. "My dear young lady, I admit that you are making out a pretty strong case; indeed, I might go farther, and say that you have all my sympathy. But what you say would not be taken as evidence in a court of law. If you produce that ring, for instance—but that is at the bottom of the North Sea."

Chris took a small cardboard box from her pocket and from thence produced a ring. It was a ruby ring with black pearls on either side, and had some inscription inside.

"Look at that," she said. "It was sent to me to-day by my—by a friend of mine. It is the ring which Reginald Henson shows to Lady Littimer when he wants money from her. It was lost by Henson a night or two ago, and it fell into the hands of someone who is interested, like myself, in the exposure and disgrace of Reginald Henson."

Littimer examined the ring carefully. "It is a wonderfully good imitation," he said, presently.

"So I am told," said Chris. "So good that it must have actually been copied from the original. Now, how could Henson have had a copy made unless he possessed the original? Will you be good enough to answer me that question, Lord Littimer?"

Littimer could do no more than gaze at the ring in his hand for some time.

"I have sworn—indeed, I am ready to swear—that the real ring was never in anybody's possession but mine from the day that Frank was a year old till it disappeared. Of course, scores of people had looked at it, Henson amongst the rest. But how did Claire Carfax—"

"Easily enough. Henson had a first copy made from a description. I don't know why; probably we shall never know why. Probably he had it done when he knew that your son and Miss Carfax had struck up a flirtation. It was he who forged a letter from Frank to Miss Carfax, inclosing the ring. By that means he hoped to create mischief which, if it had been nipped in the bud, could never have been traced to him. As matters turned out he succeeded beyond his wildest expectations. He had got the real ring, too, which

dreds in Canada from consumptive graves. No other medicine does this work so speedily and so well. Mrs. Jane A. Kennedy, Douglastown, Que., says:—"My sister, a young and delicate girl, took a severe cold when about seventeen years old. Nothing we did for her seemed to do any good, and we feared she was going into consumption. Often after a bad night I would get up early to see if she had spit blood during the night. A friend strongly urged me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and within a month from the time she had begun their use, she had almost recovered her health. Under the continued use of the Pills she is now well and strong."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only make weak lungs strong, but they cure all troubles arising from a poor or deficient blood supply, such as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness, St. Vitus dance, headaches and backaches, kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, and the special secret ailments of young girls and women. Insist upon the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

He who does not give does not live.
A joy unshared is always short lived.

Happiness is the harvest of helpfulness.

Worry never made anything—but wrinkles.

Making a life is greater than making a living.

Peace on earth waits for the peace from heaven.

There will be good will in all when God's will is over all.

You cannot touch men as long as you think of them as masses.

The man who suspects everybody is surely a suspicious character.

Running in old ruts may be more risky than blazing new trails.

The man who sows nothing always reaps something a good deal worse.

You can't expect a nickle's worth of religion to last you over Monday.

The flowers on the streets of heaven are the transplanted sorrows of earth.

It is easy to preach on the benefits of wailing when you are in the band wagon.

They who really pray for the poor find themselves saying Amen at their door.

There's something wrong about a man's piety when it provokes others to profanity.

When a man thinks he has a cinch on sin he is apt to find that the halter is on him.

You never know how much religion you have until some one treads on your best corn.

Our biggest, blackest troubles are often only the locomotive drawing our richest treasure train.

It will take a lot of nerve for some Christians to stand up and look over their lives at last and hear the judge say: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

LENGTH OF EUROPEAN LIVES.

Of European nations the Norwegians and Swedish are the longest lived, the Spaniards the shortest. According to a foreign statistical return recently issued, the average duration of life is as follows: Sweden and Norway, fifty years; England, forty-five years and three months; Belgium, forty-four years and eleven months; Switzerland, forty-four years and four months; France, forty-three years and six months; Austria, thirty-nine years and eight months; Prussia and Italy, thirty-nine years; Bavaria, thirty-six years; and Spain, thirty-two years and four months.

original. But sometimes better than befel Belinda. Believing burglars below, Belinda bade Billy beware; but Billy blundered. Burglars, brandishing bludgeons, brutally belabored Billy. Belinda beheld Billy's bruised, bleeding body. Belinda, bewidowed, bewailed beloved Billy's burial.

INSTEAD OF SOAP.

Housewives in Florida scrub their floors with oranges. In almost any town in the orange-growing districts women may be seen using the fruit exactly as we use soap. They cut the oranges in halves, and rub the flat, exposed pulp on the floor. The acid in the oranges does the cleansing, and does it well, for the boards are as white as snow after the application.

WISHED HE WAS THERE.

He had just eaten her home-made bread for the first time, and was pensive.

"Darling," asked the bride, with a joyous smile, "of what were you thinking?"

"I was thinking," he said slowly, "of Samoa."

"It must be a beautiful place," she said, "but why Samoa?"

"There was a far-away look in his eyes as he murmured:

"Bread grows on trees there."

THE TRICKS.

Coffee Plays on Some.

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards.

"When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee, but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit, and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again, as he did not think it was the coffee caused the troubles.

"So I commenced it again and continued about six months until my stomach commenced acting bad and choking as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg. One doctor said it was neuralgia and indigestion.

"One day I took a drive with my husband three miles in the country, and I drank a cup of coffee for dinner. I thought sure I would die before I got back to town to a doctor. I was drawn double in the buggy, and when my husband hitched the horse to get me out into the doctor's office, misery came up in my throat and seemed to shut my breath off entirely, then left all in a flash and went to my heart. The doctor pronounced it nervous heart trouble, and when I got home I was so weak I could not sit up.

"My husband brought my supper to my bedside with a nice cup of hot coffee, but I said: 'Take that back, dear, I will never drink another cup of coffee if you gave me everything you are worth, for it is just killing me.' He and the others laughed at me and said:

"The idea of coffee killing anybody."

"Well," I said, "it is nothing else but coffee that is doing it."

"In the grocery one day my husband was persuaded to buy a box of Postum, which he brought home, and I made it for dinner, and we both thought how good it was, but said nothing to the hired men and they thought they had drank coffee until we laughed and told them. Well we kept on with Postum and it was not long before the color came back to my cheeks, and I got stout and felt as good as I ever did in my life. I have no more stomach trouble, and I know I owe it all to Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband has gained good health on Postum, as well as baby and I, and we all think nothing is too good to say about it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

ing from his mother." "Sounds logical," Littimer said, flippantly. "Who had the money?" "The same man who stole Prince Rupert's ring—Reginald Henson." Littimer dropped his cigarette and sat upright in his chair. He was keen and alert enough now. There were traces of agitation on his face. "That is a serious accusation," he said.

"Not more serious than your accusation against your son," Chris retorted.

"Well, perhaps not," Littimer admitted. "But why do you take up Frank's cause in this way? Is there any romance budding under my unconscious eyes?"

"Now you are talking nonsense," Chris said, with just a touch of color in her cheeks. "I say, and I am going to prove when the time comes, that Reginald Henson was the thief. I am sorry to pain you, but it is absolutely necessary to go into these matters. When those foolish letters, written by a foolish girl, fell into your hands, your son vowed that he would get them back by force if necessary. He made that rash speech in hearing of Reginald Henson. Henson probably lurked about until he saw the robbery committed. Then it occurred to him that he might do a little robbery on his own account, seeing that your son would get the credit of it. The safe was open, and so he walked off with your ring and your money."

"My dear young lady, this is all mere surmise."

"So you imagine. At that time Reginald Henson had a kind of home which he was running at 218 Brunswick Square, Brighton. Lady Littimer had just relinquished a similar undertaking there. Previously Reginald Henson had a home at Huddersfield. Mind you, he didn't run either in his own name, and he kept studiously in the background. But he was desperately hard up at the time in consequence of his dissipation and extravagance, and the money he collected for his home went into his own pocket. Then the police got wind of the matter, and Reginald Henson discreetly disappeared from Brighton just in time to save himself from arrest for frauds there and at Huddersfield. A member of the Huddersfield police is in a high position at Brighton. He has recognised Reginald Henson as the man who was 'wanted' at Huddersfield. I don't know if there will be a prosecution after all these years, but there you are."

"You are speaking from authority?"

"Certainly I am. Reginald Henson, as such, is not known to Inspector Marley, but I sent the latter a photograph of Henson, and he returned it this morning with a letter to the effect that it was the man the Huddersfield police were looking for."

"What an interesting girl you are," Littimer murmured. "Always so full of surprises. Our dear Reginald is even a greater rascal than I took him for."

"Well, he took your money, and that saved him. He took your ring, a facsimile of which he had made before for some ingenious purpose. It came with a vengeance. Then Claire

flirtation. It was he who forged a letter, from Frank to Miss Carfax, inclosing the ring. By that means he hoped to create mischief which, if it had been nipped in the bud, could never have been traced to him. As matters turned out he succeeded beyond his wildest expectations. He had got the real ring, too, which was likely to prove a very useful thing in case he ever wanted to make terms. A second and a faithful copy was made—the copy you hold in your hands—to hold temptingly over Lady Littimer's head when he wanted large sums of money from her."

"The scoundrel! He gets the money, of course?"

"He does. To my certain knowledge he has had nearly £70,000. But the case is in good hands. You have only to wait a few days longer and the man will be exposed. Already, as you see, I have wound his accomplice, the Reverend James Merritt, round my finger. Of course, the idea of getting up a bazaar has all been nonsense. I am only waiting for a little further information, and then Merritt will feel the iron hand under the velvet glove. Unless I am greatly mistaken, Merritt can tell us where Prince Rupert's ring is. Already Van Sneek is in our grasp."

"Van Sneek! Is he in England?"

"He is. Did you read that strange case of a man being found half murdered in the conservatory of Mr. Steel, the novelist, in Brighton? Well, that was Van Sneek. But I can't tell you any more at present. You must wait and be content."

"Tell me one thing, and I will wait as long as you like. Who are you?"

Chris shook her head, merrily. A great relief had been taken off her mind. She had approached a delicate and difficult matter and she had succeeded beyond her expectations. That she had shaken the man opposite her sorely was evident from his face. The hardness had gone from his eyes, his lips were no longer bitter and cynical.

"I may have been guilty of a great wrong," he murmured. "All these years I may have been living under a misapprehension. And you have told me what I should never have suspected, although I have never had a high opinion of my dear Reginald. Where is my wife now?"

"She is still at Longdean Grange. You will notice a great change in her, a great and sorrowful change. But it is not too late to—"

Littimer rose and went swiftly towards the house. At any other time the action would have been rude, but Chris fully understood. She had touched the man to the bottom of his soul, and he was anxious to hide his emotion.

"Poor man," Chris murmured. "His hard cynicism conceals a deal of suffering. But the suffering is past; we have only to wait patiently for daylight now."

Chris rose restlessly in her turn and strolled along the terrace to her favorite spot looking over the cliffs. There was nobody about; it was very hot there. The girl removed her glasses and pushed back the banded hair from her forehead. She had drawn a photograph from her pocket which she was regarding intently. She was quite heedless of the fact that somebody was coming along the cliffs towards her. She raised the photograph to her lips and kissed it tenderly.

"Poor Frank," she murmured. "Poor fellow, so weak and amiable. And yet with all your faults—"

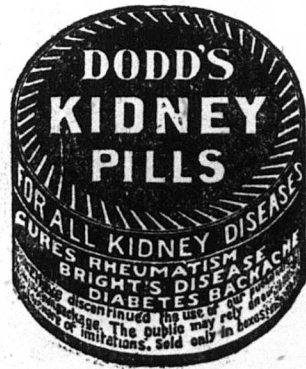
Chris paused, and a little cry escaped her lips. Frank Littimer, looking very wild and haggard, stood before her.

"I beg your pardon," he began. "I came to see you because—"

The words died away. He staggered back, pale as the foam beating on the rocks below, his hand clutching at his left side as if there was some mortal pain there.

"Chris," he murmured. "Chris, Chris, Chris! And they told me—"

He could say no more, he could only stand there trembling from head to foot, fearful lest his mocking senses were making sport of him.



Surely it was some beautiful vision he had come upon. With one unsteady hand he touched the girl's sleeve; he pressed her warm red cheeks with his fingers, and with that touch his manhood came back to him.

"Darling," he whispered, eagerly. "Dearest, what does it mean?"

Chris stood there, smiling rosily. She had not meant to betray herself; fate had done that for her, and she was not sorry. It was a cruel trick they had played upon Frank, but it had been necessary. Chris held out her hand with a loving little gesture.

(To be Continued.)

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

HIS HEALTH MAINLY DUE TO
THE USE OF DODD'S
KIDNEY PILLS.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years
Younger Than His Seventy-Six
Years and He Gives the Credit
to the Great Canadian Kidney
Remedy.

Tabucinat, Cumberland Co., N.B.,
March 13—(Special).—Horatio J.
Lee, postmaster here, is now in his
seventy-sixth year, but so bright and
healthy does he look and so energetic
is he in his movements that he
would easily pass for ten years
younger.

"How do I keep young looking,"
the postmaster says. "Well I attribute
it largely to my good health and
my health is mainly due to the
use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this
Kidney Remedy some years ago. I
was then suffering from Kidney Dis-
ease. My feet and legs swelled and
I had to rise eight or ten times in
the night because of urinary trou-
bles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney
Pills restored my health at that time
and I have used them at intervals
since.

"To anyone afflicted with Kidney
Trouble I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills
are all right.' Try them and you
will be sure to find a benefit."

Mrs. Dramar—"Will my daughter
ever become a good musician, pro-
fessor?" Professor Crotchety—"I
can't say! She may. She tell me
what she game of a long-lived fam-
ily!"

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular
function of the kidneys to filter out
poisons which pass through them into
the blood. When the kidneys are dis-
eased they cannot do their whole duty,
and should have the help and strength
that South American Kidney Cure will
afford in any and all forms of kidney
disorder. It relieves in 6 hours.—14

"Good-morning, Lucy dear!" said
the gushing Miss Welborn. "How
strange I should meet you—and on my
birthday, too!" "Is it really
your birthday, dear?" said her
charming friend. "Why, how old are
you now?" "Twenty-five, dear." Lucy
drew on her stock of recollections
for a moment. "Isn't it wonder-
ful how slowly time passes?" she
said.

CAREFUL MOTHERS.

The little troubles that afflict chil-
dren come without warning, and the
careful mother should keep at hand a
medicine to relieve and cure the ail-
ments of childhood. There is no
medicine does this so speedily and
thoroughly as Baby's Own Tablets,
and the mother knows this medicine
is safe, because it is guaranteed to
contain no opiate or poisonous

Results from common soaps:
eczema, coarse hands, ragged
clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand

TOBACCO BLINDNESS.

Dr. McNab, of the Manchester
Royal Eye Hospital, has discovered
hitherto undreamt-of perils in the
humble pipe. Giving evidence in a
compensation case at the local
county court, he said he considered
the defective vision of a plaintiff was
caused, not by a blow from a brick,
but by "tobacco blindness." He said
that one and a half ounces of to-
bacco a week were quite sufficient to
impair the eyesight, and he had
known a case where a man of mid-
dle age was a sufferer from the ef-
fects of half an ounce a week.

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion
and kindred ailments, take wings be-
fore the healing qualities of South
American Nerve. Thomas Hoskins,
of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's
advice, followed directions and was
cured permanently of the worst form
of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia.
He has recommended it to others with
gratifying results. It's a great nerve
builder.—12

"Are you fond of that moustache
you are wearing?" "Well, I didn't
like it very well at first, but it's the
sort of thing that grows on one, you
know!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Dr. Pillsbury—"I don't like that
cough of yours." Mr. Kidder—"I'm
sorry, doctor, but it's the best one
I've got!"

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

Via the Chicago and North Western
Ry. every day from March 1st to
May 15th, 1905, settlers one-way
second-class tickets at very low
rates from Chicago to points in
Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Ore-
gon, Washington, California, also to
Victoria, Vancouver, New Westmin-
ster, Roseland and other points in
the Kootenay District. Correspond-
ingly low rates from all points in
Canada. Write for full particulars
and folders to B. H. Bennett, Gen-
eral Agent, 2 King St. East, Toronto,
Ont.

"The edge on a razor," said the
garrulous barber, "improves by lay-
ing it away for a time." "That be-
ing the case," rejoined the victim in
the chair. "I'd advise you to lay
the one you are using away for about
two thousand years!"

Those Worrying Piles!—One appli-
cation of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will
give you comfort. Applied every night
for three to six nights and a cure is
effected in the most stubborn cases of
Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr.
Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all
itching and burning skin diseases. It
acts like magic. 35 cents.—15

Snacks—"Did your wife's mother
treat you with silent scorn?" "Jays—
"No such luck—she just treated me
with scorn."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Mrs. De Bride—"George, do you
really think that distance lends en-
chantment?" Mr. De Bride—"Look
here, Minnie, I thought we agreed
not to speak of your mother again?"

The Refreshing Fragrance OF A HOT CUP OF STEAMING

Blue Ribbon

Is the comfort of all women who have tried it.

TIRED NERVES are soothed, and **INVIGORATED** tired muscles
The Flavor Is Most Delicious.
ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON'S IT



BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big
man to work in with comfort.
Has more material in it than
any other brand of shirt in
Canada. Made on the
H.B.K. scale it requires $39\frac{1}{2}$
to 42 yards per dozen, whereas
common shirts have only 32
to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the
H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never
chafes the armpits, is never
tight at the neck or wrist-
bands, is always loose, full
and comfortable and wears
well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book
that tells the whole history
of the "Big" Shirt, and
also contains a notarial
declaration that the H.B.K.
"Big" Shirt contains $39\frac{1}{2}$
to 42 yards of material per
dozen.

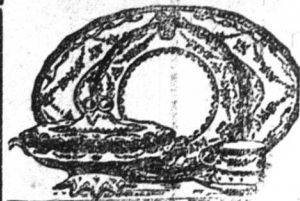
Sold at all dealers but only
with this brand:—



HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

1



Dinner Sets Free FOR CASH TRADE. BENEFITS THE MERCHANTS BENEFITS THE CUSTOMER

A Merchant in your neighborhood is
showing his appreciation of cash trade by
giving absolutely free, these DINNER
SETS.
If you do not know this Merchant, write
us and we will not only tell you who he is,
but forward you a handsome souvenir FREE
The British Canadian Crockery Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA

ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Billings, Mont., Colorado
Springs, Denver, Helena,
Butte, Mont., Ogden, Salt
Lake City, Utah, Nelson,
Rossland, B. C., Spokane,
Wash., Portland, Ore., Se-
attle, Wash., Vancouver,
B. C., San Francisco, Cal.

Rates \$34.25 to \$44.00

Tickets on sale March 1st to
May 15th.
ALL GRAND TRUNK TICKET
AGENTS.

FOR LAMP OIL ECONOMY

Sarnia USE Prime OIL White

No real need to buy the more expensive
oils if GOOD BURNER is used
and KEPT CLEAN.

If you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR
FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

Queen City Oil Lamp

TRY A BEAUTIFUL
LIGHT
The Choicest Oil Made is
PRATT'S ASTRAL

For Sale by Dealers.
THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED
Toronto.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

GERMANY'S NEW EMPIRE.

It is twenty years since Germany
began to build up a colonial empire,
and the not result is that, after

"Let me see, a cynic is a man who
is tired of the world, is he not?"
the young student of language asked.

children come without warning, and the careful mother should keep at hand a medicine to relieve and cure the ailments of childhood. There is no medicine does this so speedily and thoroughly as Baby's Own Tablets, and the mother knows this medicine is safe, because it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. These Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever, and teething troubles. They break up colds, prevent croup, and bring natural sleep. Mrs. Mary Fair, Escott, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the very best results, and would not be without them in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"BROWSING" ON BANK-NOTES.

Probably one of the oddest claims ever made on a bank is recorded as having been made against the National Bank of Belgium. An old peasant woman had laid on "the grass a jacket containing bank-notes of small denomination for \$240 in the pocket, and while she was at work her pet nanny-goat had got at the notes, which it had eaten. The animal was killed, and the chewed paper recovered from the stomach was submitted in support of a claim for compensation, which the bank paid after verifying the facts by chemical analysis and other inquiry.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRITE."

The following notice was posted up in an art exhibition in Tokio:—
"No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is allowed to enter in, if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is allowed to carry in with himself any parcel, umbrella, stick, and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from thievily!"

A Stubborn Cold or Bronchitis

yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything you can take.

When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief when no cough medicine will help you. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes. Most people know

Scott's Emulsion

as a great body builder, but it is equally good to allay inflammation and cure colds and violent coughing.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Mrs. De Bride—"George, do you really think that distance lends enchantment?" Mr. De Bride—"Look here, Minnie, I thought we agreed not to speak of your mother again?"

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.
St. Isadore, Que., 12th May, '98.

Higbee—"Do you consider it more blessed to give than to receive?" Wyld—"It depends on what you get!"

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22-04

Tommy—"Papa, how long has smokeless powder been in use?" Tommy's Papa—"Ever since women have worn complexions, my son!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"Your trouble, madam," said the physician, "seems to be due to an excess of adipose tissue." "My goodness!" exclaimed Mrs. Plumpton. "I wonder if that isn't what makes me so awfully stout?"

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.
CATARRH CURE ...
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.



NICE FOR THE BABY.

Johnny—"Mother, may I take out the perambulator? I want to play with it for a little while."

Mother—"Well, Johnny, I should think you might ask to take baby, too."

Johnny—"Oh, yes, he shall come; he'll make a splendid fireman. Billy Gubbins has his mother's clothes line, the carriage will be the fire-engine, and there'll be about twenty boys to pull!"

CREDENTIALS WANTED.

Child—"Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming?"

Nurse—"Yes, dear, I'm the trained nurse."

Child—"Let's see some of your tricks."

SECRET OUT.

"What is the secret of your success?" asked the very young man.

"In buying," said the old horse dealer, "I look sharp, and in selling I look just as ignorant as I can."

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

She—"May I suggest an occasional change in your style of dancing?"

He—"Certainly; what change do you desire?"

She—"You might step on my right foot now and then; my left has had about all it can stand."

Hudson Bay	Montreal	Winnipeg	Dawson
			1

"Let me see, a cynic is a man who is tired of the world, is he not?" the young student of language asked. "No, no my child," replied the knowing tutor. "A cynic is a man of whom the world is tired!"

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes.—11

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Ireland's bogs contain the equivalent of 5,000,000,000 tons of coal, according to the estimate of Sir Richard Sanhel.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

A PARIS 'PHONE WRINKLE.

The French telephone service has just accorded to the public one of those little amenities of civilization which might, with obvious advantage, be extended throughout the world. In every public office there will henceforth be hung a white linen handkerchief, treated with a chemical solution, with which every person can cleanse and disinfect the plate or tube before using it. These handkerchiefs are renewed daily.

No woman needs the ballot to enforce her rights; she can do it with tears and a handkerchief.

"Look at Mahel Casher's diamonds mother! I wonder however she manages to afford such jewellery!" "My dear, haven't you heard that glass has just gone down in price?"

Dolly—"When I refused Jack, he vowed that he would do something desperate." Molly—"Nonsense! He proposed to me last night!" Dolly—"Goodness! I had no idea he meant what he said!"

What Colds Lead To

Not the Lungs Only But Every Organ of the Body
In Danger From Neglected Colds.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED and TURPENTINE

Most people know that such ailments as pneumonia and consumption have their beginning in a cold, but all do not realize that other vital organs of the body are almost equally liable.

Not infrequently colds settle on the liver or kidneys, causing serious disease of these organs.

In other cases colds hang on until the system is run down and exhausted, and so left in a fit state to fall prey to contagious diseases.

The only safe way is to speedily get rid of all colds before they become fastened on the system.

This can be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

This medicine has come to be considered indispensable in the home as a cure for colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma and whooping cough.

Mrs. Wm. Ball, Bracebridge, Ont., writes:—"I can recommend Dr.

"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

GERMANY'S NEW EMPIRE.

It is twenty years since Germany began to build up a colonial empire, and the net result is that, after spending nearly \$100,000,000, she has acquired more than a million square miles of territory, with a sparsely scattered German population of between five and six thousand souls—men, women, and children. Of the adult male population a third are officials or soldiers.

Don't expect your friends to be stuck on your jokes if they are pointless.

"When Bragley starts talking to me it always makes me thirsty." "You mean because he's so dry?" "Well, no; I think it's because so many of the statements he makes have to be taken with a grain of salt."

Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Itches during teething time. 35 cents a box.—7

Only a woman is capable of arriving at a conclusion without using either reason or judgment.

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 50c 25c, 50c, \$1 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

"I manage to keep my paying-guests longer than you do, at any rate!" said the first landlady. "Oh, I don't know," replied the other. "You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are!"

HALF OF CZAR'S ARMY LOST

Forty Thousand Prisoners Taken by Oyama in One District.

THE RUSSIAN DISASTER.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Every official report from the front adds to the magnitude of the Russian disaster, and the indications are that the whole truth of the crushing blow delivered by Field-Marshal Oyama to the Russian arms will not be known for some days, owing to the fact that the casualties are so great and the spoils so large that it is impossible as yet to get accurate figures. As an indication of the losses inflicted on the enemy a despatch received at headquarters on Sunday afternoon states that the Russian losses in front of the armies in the Sha River direction alone were 40,000 prisoners, including Major-Gen. Nakohimoff, and 26,500 left dead on the field. It is estimated that the total killed and wounded number about 90,000. The spoils taken by the Japanese comprise a number of colors, 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, 2,000 horses, 23 cartloads of maps, a vast supply of provisions, fodder, fuel, and clothing, railway and telegraph materials, accoutrements, and supplies of all kinds. Every despatch received adds to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured.

The official despatches state that the pursuing detachments which started from the right bank of the Hun River reached a line 13 miles north of the river Friday night. On Saturday the pursuit of the retreating Russians was vigorously continued. A detachment which left the Pu River, 13 miles from Mukden, on the Tieling road, that forenoon had an engagement with a large column of the enemy, which was making its way northward as rapidly as possible. The Japanese charged the Russians, and a hand-to-hand fight occurred. Ultimately most of the column was surrounded and captured. Those of the column who succeeded in escaping continued to fight hopelessly for a while, and finally surrendered. The whole field was covered with Russian dead. The Japanese are now engaged in burying their own dead and those of the enemy.

The Japanese casualties reported since Feb. 26 number 41,222. No report has been received from the Japanese operating in the direction of Hsing-ching.

Reliable unofficial reports state that a detachment of the extreme Japanese left has reached Sintun, on the Mukden road, 10 miles south of Tieling. A detachment from Fushun has occupied Lanoive, 10 miles north, having repulsed several flank attacks by Russian forces from the mountainous district to the north-east, in the direction of the Kaiyuan and Talin road.

It is reported that only 50,000 of the Russians who were defending Mukden have escaped to Tieling.

The Russians had in battle 376 battalions of infantry, 178 squadrons of cavalry, and 171 batteries of artillery. In other words Gen. Kouroupatkin's army consisted of 300,800 infantry, 26,700 cavalry, and 1,368 guns. The total number of the Japanese forces is not stated, but it is vaguely estimated at 700,000 men of all arms.

Reports say that south-west of Mukden two Russian army corps were wiped out completely, all being killed or captured.

The battle which drove the Russians from Mukden has been officially named the Battle of Mukden.

KOUROPATKIN RESIGNS.

entered Mukden. It is believed that the Russian central position is surrounded and the army there almost annihilated. All the important positions in front of the Japanese left have been occupied. Gen. Kouroupatkin is making desperate efforts to reach Tieling. The weather is excellent and the ground is hard.

In a later despatch the correspondent claims to have official authority for the statement that fully 200,000 Russians are enveloped.

Information from independent sources in Tokio is that the Japanese extreme right wing is engaged and is driving the Russians hard, at the point of the bayonet. The Russian centre is retreating under a terrible fire, and has been practically annihilated.

It is announced from Tokio that the railway has been cut north of Mukden. This leaves the country roads and the light railway between Mukden and Fushun, 20 miles to the north-eastward, the only avenues of retreat of the Russians.

A telegram to Berlin states that the Japanese have occupied Mukden. A report from New-Chwang, by way of Tien-Tsin says that Tie Pass has been invested by the Japanese, and that Gen. Kouroupatkin, having no alternative, will probably be forced to surrender within a week.

In the opinion of English military critics. Gen. Kouroupatkin's forces are doomed to complete disaster, and the best he can hope for is to save a mere remnant of his army after devoting whole divisions to slaughter. Much importance is attached to Gen. Kaniura's mysterious unlocated army, which momentarily is expected to complete the closing of the net around the defeated host by appearing somewhere in the extreme east, around Yingfan, thus blocking the sole remaining route from Yingfan to Tie Pass through Wankaikou Pass.

WILL BE CUT OFF.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The atmosphere of the War Office is generally gloomy. The officials admit that Gen. Kouroupatkin has suffered a bloody defeat, but they insist that it is not a decisive disaster. Despatches of Kouroupatkin and Sakharoff reporting fighting on the "north front" seem to refer to Japanese attempts to break through the Russian line screening the communications with Tie Pass, but the public regards it as an acknowledgment that Gen. Nogi already has severed the Russian line of communications and enclosed at least a portion of Gen. Bilderling's army, which was bringing up the rear.

It is said here that Gen. Kouroupatkin, with his headquarters staff, is now at Fankiatung station, on the railroad, ten miles below Tie Pass.

The general staff admits that the carnage in the battle will probably exceed anything in modern warfare.

In addition to the Eastern Chinese Railway and the Mandarin Road, it turns out that the Russians have a narrow gauge railroad connecting Mukden with Tie Pass, over which to effect their withdrawal from their positions.

RUSSIANS SURROUNDED.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says that official news of the capture of Mukden appeared late Friday evening. Telegraphic and railway communication with Mukden was finally severed late

and is feverishly engaged in the work of re-organization and further strengthening its lines. According to the general staff, the main body already has completed its retreat, and the rear-guard southward is falling back slowly, keeping in touch with the pursuing columns of Japanese. In the complete absence of further information it is difficult to say whether the pursuit has slackened or is being conducted by only a portion of the Japanese, and military officials here hope that, as after the Battle of Liao-Yang, Field Marshal Oyama has paused to give his weary troops a momentary breathing space while extending his railroad and other lines of supply to his new position and preparing for the next blow.

To the Russian army every man now is valuable, and the footsore and disheartened detachments have been given scarcely an hour's rest before being set at work with spade and pick improving the defences of the pass. It may be, however, that even now they are being turned out of those positions. Rumors are current that a wide eastward flanking movement begun before the battle still is in progress, and on the other side it is feared that columns are moving north of Fankoinan to take a position in the Russian rear.

KOUROPATKIN COMMANDS.

Gen. Kouroupatkin still holds command. An officer of the general staff said on Monday that probably he will not retire until some semblance of order has been restored. The question of his successor is undetermined.

There are indications that the food supply at Tie Pass is none too large, immense quantities having been burned at Mukden; and Russian correspondents telegraph that they have had nothing to eat for two days. The troops, however, probably are faring better. The commissariat arrangements worked admirably during the battle, and even at the height of the fighting the soldiers received warm food.

Telegrams from the Russian side, though inadequate as a basis for any detailed estimate of the Russian losses, show that they have been extremely heavy, enough to cripple offensive operations.

BEGGING FOR MERCY.

A despatch from New-Chwang says:—The question of transporting and caring for the thousands of Russian prisoners now is engrossing the attention of the Japanese authorities. It is said that more than 40,000 prisoners will be sent to Japan by way of Dalny, and that large numbers will be shipped from Yinkow as soon as the Liao River opens.

Japanese officers, arriving say that Russian soldiers are surrendering in a constant stream, and that great bodies of men, kneeling, beg mercy from the victors. Starving, wounded and half-frozen Russians, the officers say, are hiding in the countryside, and as their escape is impossible, they must either surrender or starve to death, the country being denuded of provisions.

The Japanese report that the stores of charcoal captured by them exceed the quantities in their possession before the Battle of Mukden.

UTTERLY DEMORALIZED.

A despatch from New-Chwang says: The Russians, since they were driven out of Mukden and Fushun and cut off from the railroad, have been retreating in a demoralized condition to the hills to the north-east. They are moving in detached bodies, sometimes roughly and hastily entrenching to check pursuit. It will be impossible for the Russians to resist for many days in the wild country east of the railway, because they will be unable to obtain provisions. They will possibly try to reach Kirin through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the Yalu threat-

LEADING MARKETS

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 14.—Wheat—Ontario red and white, \$1.05 flat; spring, 98c to 99c; goose, 90c to 91c. Manitoba—All rail quotations are, No. 1 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.11; No. 2 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.08; No. 3 northern, \$1.01½ to \$1.02 delivered.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, \$4.45 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bran exports.

Millfeed—\$15 to \$15.50 for bran in bulk, \$17.50 for shorts east and west; Manitoba, \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.

Barley—46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—73c to 74c for No. 2 f. o. b. outside.

Corn—Canadian, 45½c to 46c for yellow, and 44½c to 45c for mixed f. o. b. Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 54c to 54½c; mixed, 53½c to 54½c on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 2, 40c to 41c outside.

Rolled Oats—\$4.15 for cars of bags and \$4.40 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c outside.

Peas—66c to 67c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—55c to 56c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery continues to come forward fairly well, but dairies are scarce and firm in tone.

Creamery, prints 27c to 28c

Dairy tubs, good to choice 19c to 20c

do medium 17c to 18c

do inferior grades 15c to 16c

Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 22c to 24c

do large rolls 20c to 22c

do medium 18c to 19c

Cheese—The English market has advanced sharply, but there is no sign of change here, and the market is quoted steady at 11½c for twins and 11c for large.

Eggs—22c to 23c for new laid. Lined are quiet and unchanged at 18c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c to 70c on track, 75c to 80c out of store; eastern, 75c to 80c on track, 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—Quotations are unchanged at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$7 for mixed or clover in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Quotations are unchanged at \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 14.—Grain—In oats there is not a great deal doing here, and no further change in the condition of the market, and sales of car lots of No. 2 white were made at 45½c to 48c, and No. 3 do at 45c per bushel export.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40, and in bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17; export, \$19 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20; mouillie, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—Demand for rolled oats limited and market quiet, with prices unchanged at \$2.12½ per bag, and at \$4.50 per barrel. Cornmeal is quiet at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.50 to

were wiped out completely, all being killed or captured.

The battle which drove the Russians from Mukden has been officially named the Battle of Mukden.

KOUROPATKIN RESIGNS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says that the remnants of Gen. Kourapatkin's armies are gradually reaching Tieling. Gen. Kourapatkin in reporting the facts, asks the Czar's gracious permission to hand over the command, alleging his urgent need of physical and mental rest.

In a later despatch he confirms the reports of the Commander-in-Chief's resignation. The council of war has been summoned to meet March 11. It will, in addition to formulating designs for the next campaign, probably decide upon Gen. Kourapatkin's successor. The choice lies between the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch and Gen. Sukhomlinoff. Perhaps the latter will become chief of staff to Grand Duke Nicholas.

The official despatches record the loss of nearly five hundred guns, scores of regimental colors, and over 200,000 men. The public is ignorant of the extent of the losses. It knows nothing of the Commander-in-Chief's resignation, but this knowledge would not alter the intensity of the resentment and humiliation which Russians generally feel. Such details as the censorship allows to appear induce the blindest amazement, as the official despatches published last week related nothing but successes. The story of the defeat and retreat is coming out piecemeal. It shows that the Russians were misled and outmaneuvered at every point. Yet Gen. Kourapatkin seems at one time to have realized the critical nature of the situation, for on March 8 he began the gradual removal of his impedimenta. Had he then ordered a general retreat, as he intimated he would in a telegram to the Czar, the disaster might have been averted. His crowning failure was weakening his line from Fushun to Mukden. He apparently forgot that the Japanese were able to cross the Hun River on the ice. He realized his mistake when he heard of the capture of Kinsai, on March 10. He then immediately ordered his armies to retire, but the Japanese swarmed from the east and west and placed their batteries to command the line of retreat. One desperate chance remained. It was to sacrifice his artillery by moving his batteries so as to paralyze the enemy's fire. The Russian gunners did their duty and what was left of Kourapatkin's armies. It was save himself who can over the frozen plain bordering the Mandarin Road. The first fugitives reached Tieling within 30 hours. Gen. Stackelberg's and Gen. Zarubain's corps were left to guard the line from Fushun to Mukden. It is feared that they have been captured or annihilated. Gens. Tserpitsky's, Biderling's, and Toporin's corps, which Gen. Kourapatkin himself led in a desperate attempt to drive Gen. Nogi back, sustained terrible losses.

The correspondent claims to have the best authority for stating that Japan has twice informally approached Russia in regard to peace negotiations. The proposal failed each time, because the Japanese demanded the payment of an indemnity and a pledge that Russia would not keep warships in the Pacific for twenty-five years. The insistence upon an indemnity convinces the Government that Japan's resources are exhausted, and that by continuing the war for a few months Russia will be able to compel better terms.

DETAILS OF GREAT FIGHT.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Telegraph says that Gen. Kourapatkin has been driven out of Fushun, and that the Japanese have

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says that official news of the capture of Mukden appeared late Friday evening. Telegraphic and railway communication with Mukden was finally severed late Thursday. The latest telegram from Gen. Kourapatkin was presumably sent by messenger to Tieling, and reached Tsarskoe-Selo Friday. It said laconically, "I am surrounded." It is believed the message was despatched early Friday morning. It inspires the worst fears in view of the previous news of the approach of an eastern flanking force.

OCCUPATION OF MUKDEN.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Tokio officially announces the capture of Fushun and the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese in the following bulletins:—

"Our detachments occupied Fushun on the night of March 9, and now are attacking the enemy, who is posted at the angle of the heights north of Fushun.

"Our troops occupied Mukden 10 a.m. Friday. Our enveloping movements since some days proved successful, and the bloodiest battle is now proceeding in various places near Mukden."

The Tokio correspondent of the London Standard says that the development of the Battle of Mukden, which resulted in the occupation of the city, surpasses the most sanguine anticipation. The Russians have been outgeneraled at every point. Several corps south and east of Mukden are completely surrounded by the Japanese, whose centre, by a bold dash, pushed straight to the hills midway between Mukden and Fushun. The Russians everywhere are burning their stores. Their losses, including prisoners, will probably exceed 200,000.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the Japanese are now within 15 miles of Tieling. He says that the Russian disaster was partly due to the inefficiency of the intelligence department, which was not aware of the Japanese march to Shumintin until it was too late to make a counter move. The Japanese cavalry worked splendidly throughout the battle. They made a series of forced marches, capturing supplies and tearing up the railway. The heights northeast of Mukden were captured Tuesday. The Japanese now bar the roads from Fushun to Tieling. It is rumored, apparently without foundation, that Gen. Kourapatkin is a prisoner.

A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg states that news from a military source has been received saying that Gen. Kourapatkin will transfer his headquarters to Harbin. His last despatch was filed at Tieling, where he does not intend to stay long.

OYAMA REPORTS.

A despatch from Tokio says: Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows under Friday's date:—

"We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

"We captured a great number of pieces, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of these."

MASSING AT TIE PASS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Russia's grand army, with the exception of thousands killed or taken prisoners on the plains and mountains around Mukden, is gathering slowly behind the fortifications of Tie Pass, which were built as a refuge before the Battle of Liao-Yang.

possible for the Russians to resist for many days in the wild country east of the railway, because they will be unable to obtain provisions. They will possibly try to reach Kirin through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the Yalu threatens to intercept them. Gen. Kuroki is now moving to the northwest, pushing the retreating Russians against Gen. Nogi's army.

DESPISE DEATH.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The correspondent of the Russ at Mukden telegraphs:—"The Russian army is living through some painful moments. Throughout 10 days of unceasing battle, under the fire of shrapnel guns and amid a whirlwind of whistling bullets, our men have scarcely eaten anything and have slept where they could. The contest has been one of endurance and courage. The grey-coated soldiers have accomplished miracles. The enemy also seems to be made of steel. They were tired out and had been two days without food, but Oyama told his men the end of the slaughter would soon come and they fought on. Both the Russians and Japanese are fighting heroically. The infantry on both sides fight as if they despise death. Mukden sleeps but restlessly. What will the morrow bring forth? The night is full of low murmurs. All is animation in the hospitals, which are full to overflowing, and the moans of wounded men are heard everywhere. What will God grant us after this?"

DARING JAIL BREAKER.

Dan Forsythe's Escape From Chatham Prison.

A despatch from Chatham says:—Saturday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock a very daring escape was made from jail here when Dan Forsythe, who, with Charles Benjamin, was arrested the other day and pleaded guilty on several charges of grain stealing and burglary, in the neighborhood of Ridgetown, broke away. Forsythe was confined in a cell, and kept calling for a drink of water. Turnkey Somerville came to give it to him and as he opened the door of the cell Forsythe attacked him, and, after a sharp struggle, succeeded in locking him in the cell. He then went to the cell where Benjamin was confined, and asked him if he would run for it, and, on the latter refusing, struck him over the head with a bunch of keys taken from the turnkey. Forsythe then left the room where the cells were, and, passing the guards' room, went up the stairway and out over the porch, slid down one of the pillars, and disappeared. Nothing has been seen of him since. Benjamin released the turnkey, who gave the alarm and the police were shortly on the escaped man's trail. Dr. Charteris, the jail surgeon, discovered that Somerville's injuries included a broken rib, cut head and front teeth knocked out in the struggle with Forsythe.

EXHIBITS SHIPPED.

Canada's Products Forwarded to Liege, Belgium.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Exhibition Department of the Government has been busy for the past few days forwarding exhibits of natural products from Canada to Liege, Belgium. Ninety per cent. of the exhibits have been shipped to St. John, west, and will reach their destination by the C.P.R. line. The remaining 10 per cent. of the exhibits to go forward are principally fruit and advertising matter that are not required till the last moment. A large portion of the exhibits was brought here from St. Louis and re-shipped. It was necessary to repack the exhibits for shipment to Belgium.

ited and market quiet, with prices unchanged at \$2.12½ per bag, and at \$4.50 per barrel. Cornmeal is quiet at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.27½ in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American cut, clear full back, \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 6¾c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; heavy fall sow, \$5.15 to \$5.35; mixed lots, \$6 to \$6.15; select at \$6.10 to \$6.25 off cars; country dressed at \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 10½c to 10¾c; colored, 10½c to 11c; Quebec, 10c to 10½c. Quotations are nominal.

Butter—Finest grades, 30c; western dairy, 21½c to 22c; roll butter, 25c to 26c.

Eggs—No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Montreal limed, 19c to 19½c; selected, 20c to 21c, and new laid, 23c to 24c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 14.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, dull; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19½; winter, no demand. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 53c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 36½c. No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Barley and rye—Unchanged.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 14.—A rather listless feeling pervaded the Western Cattle Market to-day, and sales in general were not pushed with vigor. The prices of exporters' ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.90 per cwt.

The following quotations were prevalent for butchers' cattle:—Select butchers' \$4.20 to \$4.40; good butchers', loads of, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.40; common to rough, \$1.25 to \$2.80.

Feeders and stockers were quoted as follows:—Feeders, short-keeps, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs., \$4 to \$4.40; feeders, 800 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.25 to \$4; stockers, 650 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows:—Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.12½; export bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.; cull sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50 each; grain-fed lambs, \$6.50 to \$7; barnyard lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$2 to \$8 each.

Calves sold at 3½ to 6c. Hog prices ruled as follows:—Selects, 160 to 200 lb., \$5.75; fats, \$5.50; lights, \$5.25.

REDUCED TO POVERTY.

Many Women Victims of the Bank of Yarmouth Crash.

A despatch from Halifax says:—It is stated on semi-official authority in Yarmouth that W. H. Redding and Sons owe the defunct Bank of Yarmouth \$500,000, which will be reduced not more than \$50,000 by the firm's assets. This means that the shareholders will not only lose their entire investment in the capital of \$300,000, but they will be called on to duplicate that loss under their double liability. Many of the shareholders are women, and most of them are people in moderate circumstances, so that the loss will be very severe, and will come on people who cannot afford it, and who in many cases will thereby be almost pauperized.

An official assurance from Russia is to the effect that the despatch of troops and guns to the Afghan frontier is not directed against India.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.) moved for papers, etc., relating to a readjustment of the provincial subsidies. He said that when the subsidies were decided upon it was never thought that the revenue of the country would so soon be as great as it had become. But while the Dominion revenue had become so great the provincial revenues had not increased so rapidly. A readjustment was advisable, as it was probable that a more uniform and equitable basis could be decided upon.

Sir Wilfrid said there would be no objection to bringing down all the correspondence upon the subject. It began in 1887 at the Quebec conference and would not be very voluminous. Sir Wilfrid reviewed the course of the negotiations and repeated his own views that the principle adopted at Confederation was not a good one. But they had to accept it, and he thought it might be well to make it more elastic and less drastic. There were other important questions at issue between the Dominion and the provinces, such as the fisheries jurisdiction. He believed it would be best to have the fisheries jurisdiction vested wholly in one or the other authority. He thought personally that it would be advisable at no distant date to have a conference between the Dominion and the provinces to discuss all these questions.

PAUPER CHILDREN.

Mr. Uriah Wilson once more called attention to Mrs. Close's scheme for the emigration of pauper children to Canada, and declared himself personally opposed to the proposal, which he did not consider was in the best interests of this country.

Mr. Fisher said the Government was in no way committed to the scheme, which was probably more definite in Mrs. Close's mind than could be carried out. If any children came out they would be subject to inspection. Until the project assumed definite shape he would not like to say anything positively about it.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Chisholm was informed by Mr. Emmerson that the capital expenditure upon the Intercolonial since June 30, 1897, was \$65,750,099, of which \$14,316,561 was for branches. The annual capital expenditure was as follows:—1898, \$252,756; 1899, \$1,081,929; 1900, \$3,255,348; 1901, \$3,633,836; 1902, \$4,626,841; 1903, \$2,254,266; 1904, \$1,880,856.

NEW BILLS PRESENTED.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To incorporate the Titles Guaranty and Trust Co.—Mr. Campbell.
Respecting the Guelph and Georgian Bay Railway Co.—Mr. Guthrie.
To incorporate the Winding Ledges Power and Boom Co.—Mr. Costigan.

LIVE STOCK RECORDS.

Mr. Fisher made a speech in answer to a question by Mr. Martin, of Queen's, who wanted information regarding the rationalization of the live stock records of Canada. Mr. Fisher said that the live stock association has decided to remove the records to Ottawa, and the keepers of the records would be furnished with accommodation in the Department of Agriculture. The control and management of the records, financial and otherwise, would be left in the hands of the association, the Government assuming no responsibility or control in this respect. At

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Thirteen Canadian Northern Railway employees, chiefly trainmen, have been discharged for gambling.

An effort is being made to change the route of the James Bay Railway to the west of Lake Couchiching.

The by-law to raise \$20,000 for fire apparatus and municipal buildings for Fort Frances, was carried by 23 majority.

The James Bay Railway Company is asking for a cash bonus of \$25,000 from Orillia and a right of way through the town.

Pierre Trudel of Montreal, compelled to give up work through illness, committed suicide by strangling himself, on Saturday.

It is reported that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are prepared to build a \$250,000 passenger station at London, Ont.

The body of Joseph Kennedy, who committed suicide in his cell in Brantford Jail, has been received by the Western Medical College authorities at London for dissection.

The London chapter Daughters of the Empire, are seeking to raise \$10,000 to erect a monument to the London men who fell in the Boer War.

The Inland Revenue returns at the port of Hamilton for February were \$64,045.28, a decrease of \$11,002.16 as compared with that month last year.

Mr. Thomas McCormick, of London, has offered his beautiful residence there to the Women's Christian Association for a hospital for consumptives.

The Cataract Power Company has had nine bridges constructed for the extension of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway from Burlington to Oakville, besides having purchased the poles, ties and ballast.

FOREIGN.

Twenty-four thousand people died in India of the plague last week.

Twenty-seven derelicts are drifting about the ocean between Santiago and Newfoundland.

Saloon rates on the transatlantic steamers are to be raised \$5 to \$12.50, according to the class of steamer.

Peter Ciquinir died in Williamsburg, N.Y., from eating oxalic acid, given him by a druggist for Epsoom salts. The druggist was arrested.

Appalling outrages have taken place in Samara, the capital of the Russian government of that name. In other districts the peasantry are wrecking the estates.

The French Geographical Society has awarded to Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy, the Jomard prize for historical and geographical researches.

A disastrous fire

LIFE SENTENCE AND LASH.

Severe Penalty Passed Upon Joseph Kennedy.

A despatch from Brantford says:—Life imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary, with 75 lashes, was the extreme penalty passed on Joseph Kennedy by Mr. Justice Teetzel on Wednesday night. The jury, after a half-hour's consideration, found Kennedy guilty of the charge preferred against him, that of a serious crime upon Irene Cole, a girl 9 years old, who was outraged and murdered in "the Willows," in this city, in September of 1903. Thus ends a case with a history.

KENNEDY HANGS HIMSELF.

Joseph Kennedy, who was on Wednesday night sentenced to life imprisonment with 75 lashes, in connection with the death of Irene Cole, hanged himself in his cell at the County jail shortly before eight

Federal Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

23rd Annual Report and Financial Statement.

For the Year Ending December 31, 1904.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the head office of the company, in Hamilton, on Tuesday, March 7th, 1905, the President, Mr. David Dexter, in the chair. The following reports and financial statement were submitted:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1904, duly vouched for by the auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of two thousand two hundred and fifty applications for insurance, aggregating \$3,146,500, of which two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven applications for \$3,010,499.50 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by \$285,979.52, and have now reached \$2,148,773.37, exclusive of guarantee capital. The security for policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$3,018,773.37, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$1,962,985.56, showing a surplus of \$1,055,837.81. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was \$185,837.81.

Policies on eighty-two lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$157,040.00, of which \$12,585 was reinsured in other companies.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, with annuities, the total payment to policyholders amounted to \$198,911.34.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds, in first-class bonds, mortgage securities, and loans on the company's policies amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded a very satisfactory rate of interest.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the directors for your approval show an advance of thirteen and a half per cent. in assets.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$16,047,806.23, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful to the company's service.

Your directors are pleased to be able to state that the business of the company for the past two months of the current year has been better than in the corresponding months of last year, and that the outlook for the future is very bright.

DAVID DEXTER, President and Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:—Gentlemen,—We have carefully audited the books and records of your company for the year ending 31st December last, and have certified to their accuracy.

The cash and journal vouchers have been closely examined, and agree with the entries recorded.

The debentures, bonds, etc., in the possession of the company have been inspected, whilst those deposited with the Government or banks have been verified by certificate, the total agreeing with the amount as shown in the statement of assets.

The accompanying statements, viz., revenue and assets and liabilities, show the result of the year's operations, and, also, the financial position of the company.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. STEPHENS,
CHARLES STIFF,
Auditors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1904 RECEIPTS.

Hamilton, 1st March, 1905.
Premium and annuity income \$ 542,388.83
Interest, rents, and profit on sales of securities 86,329.51
\$ 628,718.34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to policyholders \$ 198,911.34
All other payments 191,620.70
Balance 238,186.30
\$ 628,718.34

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Debentures and bonds \$ 685,883.82
Mortgages 704,168.83
Loans on policies, bonds, stocks, etc. 410,615.23
All other assets 348,605.39
\$2,148,773.37

LIABILITIES.

Reserve fund \$1,887,724.81
Death losses awaiting proofs 51,140.00
Other liabilities 24,070.75
Surplus on policyholders' account 185,837.81
\$2,148,773.37

Assets \$2,148,773.37
Guarantee capital 870,000.00

Total security \$3,018,773.37
Policies were issued assuring \$ 8,010,499.50
Total insurance in force 16,047,806.23

With accommodation in the Department of Agriculture. The control and management of the records, financial and otherwise, would be left in the hands of the association, the Government assuming no responsibility or control in this respect. At the request of the association the departmental seal will hereafter be affixed to certificates of pedigrees

IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox) was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the same examination took place at United States ports of immigrants destined for Canada as were destined for United States points. The examination included test of ability to read or write, and if the immigrant were likely to become a public charge he was excluded. Lately the department had been considering the advisability of establishing a medical inspector at New York, but no final action had been taken in that direction.

JAMES BAY RAILWAY.

Mr. Emmerson told Mr. Grant that the James Bay Railway Company had filed a location of its proposed line from Toronto to Parry Sound. The map showed the line to run on the east side of Lake Couchiching. The Minister had finally approved of the route. The company had not asked for any deviation.

ASK NATIONAL AID.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, with Principal Peterson and Dean Bovey, of McGill University, waited on the Minister of Railways to ask his co-operation in assisting the establishment of a chair in McGill University to provide instruction in railroad work. The C. P. R. and G. T. R. have already promised to help the work, and the Government is prepared to do likewise, provided a scheme can be devised that does not savor too much of favor to a single institution.

OPPOSE TRADING STAMPS.

The Railway Committee room of the House of Commons was crowded with a delegation comprising about 500 persons, who came to Ottawa to ask the Dominion Government for legislation preventing the use of trading stamps. The delegates represented the Cities of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and a large number of towns in Ontario. The Retail Association of Canada, represented by its different branches, passed a strong resolution, which was presented to the Government against the system.

MUST HANG FOR MURDER.

Death Sentence Passed Upon Chas. King at Edmonton. A despatch from Winnipeg says: At Edmonton, Charles King, a trapper, who killed his companion and burned his remains in a camp fire in the Athabasca district, was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday morning. The execution will take place at Fort Saskatchewan on May 10. A remarkable thing in connection with the case was the claim of the murdered man's brother that he saw the crime committed in a dream one night at his home in England. Also that he saw the features of the murderer. He was present at the

TO CONTROL DOCKYARDS.

We Will Take Care of Those at Halifax and Esquimalt. A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is reported that the Imperial Government has agreed that the Dominion Government are to control the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. The details of the transfer have not yet been completed, but it is likely they will be by the first of July, when the land defences are to be transferred to the Dominion.

Joseph Kennedy, who was on Wednesday night sentenced to life imprisonment with 75 lashes, in connection with the death of Irene Cole, hanged himself in his cell at the County jail shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday morning. The only other occupant of the jail corridor was Felix Doyle, charged with the murder of his mother. At 7.20 on Thursday morning the guard left the room while the prisoners were eating their breakfast. After the meal, Doyle went into a room at the end of the corridor, and, returning in a few minutes, found Kennedy hanging by a bed sheet from the top of the cell door. Doyle raised the alarm, but it was too late, as death had already resulted from strangulation.

WAS WELL PLANNED.

It is apparent that Kennedy had the whole thing deliberately planned. He acted with swiftness and success during the only opportunity that presented itself. The noose in the bed sheet was neatly made with the assistance of a shoe lace. Evidently Kennedy swung himself from his cot, thus leaving his whole weight suspended by the sheet

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the head offices in the company's building on Thursday afternoon. The directors' report, which was unanimously adopted, shows a most satisfactory increase in each item of the company's business. During the year the balance of the authorized capital of the company was disposed of at 150, the issue being largely over-subscribed for, the required amount being allotted and paid for within ten days. The amount of new insurance issued during the year was \$2,238,157, an increase of 38 per cent. The amount of insurance in force at the end of the year was \$7,646,798.35, an increase of \$1,471,192.85, or 24 per cent. The income, excluding capital, was \$289,502.61. The disbursements were \$168,286.90, of which nearly \$50,000 comprises payments to policyholders. The company's death rate for the year was 5.56, the average annual rate since the company commenced business being the unparalleled low one of 3.54. The net assets are \$845,671.82, the increase being \$172,645.80, or 26 per cent. The company's investments have proved extremely satisfactory from the standpoint of both security and productivity. The gross assets for security of policyholders, including un-called capital, are \$1,252,448.20, being an increase of \$291,068.58. It is a well-known fact that the security afforded to policyholders by all regular Canadian companies is absolute, but taking the amount of the company's policy contracts into consideration, it will be seen that the extra security afforded its policyholders is unusually large. The reserve fund now totals \$738,416.31, an increase of \$134,297.94, or 23 per cent. The net surplus on policyholders' account is \$88,801.89. The company's sphere of operations has been extended during the year, the company now pushing for business and meeting with good success in every part of the Dominion. It is expected that the additional organization effected will result most advantageously to both shareholder and policyholders. The company attributes its continued success to its attractive plans of insurance and liberal policy contracts, coupled with its prominence in respect to those features of its business in which policyholders are most particularly interested. The directors' report was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were re-elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:—David Fasken, Esq., B.A., Toronto, President; S. J. Parker, Esq., Owen Sound, and Ruliff Grass, Esq., Toronto, Vice-Presidents; George Gooderham, Esq., Toronto; Thomas Long, Esq., Toronto; John Ferguson, Esq., M.A., M.D., Toronto; J. E. Ross, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., Toronto; W. J. McFarland, Esq., Toronto; Alexander Fasken, B.A., Toronto; Geo. E. Weir, Esq., Dresden; W. F. B. Colter, L.D.S., Saratoga; Wm. Harvey, Esq., B.L., Winnipeg; R. W. Gordon, Esq., Pembroke; Jos. Wright, Esq., Toronto; J. S. Knechtel, Esq., Hanover. The company have desirable openings for good men on their Agency staff. Those interested will do well to communicate with Mr. William Harvey, Western Manager, Winnipeg, or the Head Office, Toronto.

Surplus on policyholders' account	185,837 81	\$2,148,778 37
Assets		\$2,148,778 37
Guarantee capital		870,000 00
Total security		\$3,018,778 37
Policies were issued assuring	\$ 3,010,499 50	
Total insurance in force	16,047,806 28	
The foregoing reports and statements were received and adopted, on the motion of President David Dexter, seconded by Vice-President Lieut.-Col. Kerns.		
The retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were re-elected:—Mr. David Dexter, President and Managing Director; Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Rev. Dr. Potts, Vice-Presidents.		

A MURDERESS SENTENCED

Was Arrested in Montreal and Tried in Ireland.

A London despatch says:—Sarah Ann Pearson, who was arrested in Montreal, has been sentenced to death for the murder of her mother-in-law with mercury. It was proved that she deliberately poisoned her mother-in-law, who was seventy-four years of age, for the sake of a few pounds of insurance. The trial was heard at Armagh, Ireland. The arrest of the prisoner was brought about in a rather singular manner. Mrs. Pearson, it was generally believed, died of senile decay, but while lying in jail in Armagh for assault, Isaac Pearson, her son, made a statement which led to the body of his mother being exhumed. The organs were submitted to analysis, and a large quantity of poison was discovered. The daughter-in-law was arrested in Montreal. The motive for the alleged crime is said to have been a "small fortune" possessed by the old woman and the insurance money.

BOOKED WEEKS AHEAD.

Steamers Find Difficulty in Handling Immigrants.

An Ottawa despatch says: At the immigration branch it is said there will be a big rush of immigration through Ottawa in the course of a few weeks, according to advices received at the Immigration Department. About two thousand have gone through already, but the rush from the other side is only in its initial stages. The steamship companies, it is stated, are booked to the limit for weeks ahead. The immigrants that have gone through so far are very largely British, with a sprinkling of Norwegians. Of those that are coming the predominating element will be English-speaking, but there will also be many Galicians and Germans going to join the colonies already established by their kinsmen in the West.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Anarchy Among Peasants of Russian Provinces.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The destruction of Government property by rioters in Central and South Russia is extending. Another sugar refinery in Kieff Province has been burned. Refineries and distilleries are chiefly marked for destruction, because both industries, even when nominally private, are controlled by the Government. Refugee land owners and agents who have reached the towns state that hordes of peasants visit estates and say to the owners: "We have come to take back our land." If the owner does not resist he is sent to the nearest town in a cart. If he hides or resists his property is wrecked. There is no sign of troops to check the lawless element.

LORD ROBERTS COMING

Contemplating a Visit to Canada in the Autumn.

A London despatch says:—The Canadian Press has been assured that Lord Roberts is contemplating a visit to Canada next fall.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY KNOWN

No Boycott Against Canadian Canned Goods in England.

An Ottawa despatch says: According to a letter received from Mr. McNamara, Canadian agent at Manchester, there is no truth in the report of an alleged boycott existing in England against Canadian canned goods. Mr. McNamara states that when he heard about the alleged boycott he made enquiries as to its having any foundation or was being carried out by the large dealers in Manchester and Liverpool and found that the reverse is the case, and the only form of complaint arises from the fact that they do not get sufficient samples and prices from the Canadian exporters, to whom they would gladly give preferences, all things being equal.

It would be more satisfactory, the agent writes, if the British merchants had a better knowledge of the large assortment of preserved meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables that are packed by Canadian firms.

PEASANT'S APPLY TORCH

Burning and Pillaging of Property in Southern Russia.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The peasant disorders in the South of Russia have become so serious in the Governments of Chronigoff, Orland Kursk, that the War Office was obliged to despatch troops thither to put down the uprisings and restore order. The peasants have formed bands, and have been wrecking vengeance by wholesale burning and pillaging property. A sugar merchant of St. Petersburg has received word of the destruction of a large refinery by incendiarism, the loss involving hundreds of thousands of roubles.

PAID THE PENALTY

Alexander Martin Hanged in Toronto Jail.

A Toronto despatch says: Alexander John Martin, who murdered his nine-month-old son by striking him on the head and throwing him into the water at Coatsworth's Cut, on Aug. 3, 1904, paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows in the yard of Toronto Jail on Friday morning.

FELIX DOYLE COMMITTED

Will Stand Trial for the Murder of His Mother.

A Brantford despatch says: Felix Doyle, the Burford township farmer, who is charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Monahan, received his preliminary hearing at Burford on Wednesday, and was committed for trial.

AN INCREASE OF 24 P.C.

We are publishing in this issue the Annual Statement of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, which shows a decided increase over the business of former seasons. That the amount of Insurance in force at the end of the year showed an increase of 24 p.c. is an advance of which the Excelsior may well be proud, and we extend to them our congratulations.

Ayer's

One dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. No bronchitis. A

Cherry Pectoral

doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for coughs and colds, especially for children."—MRS. W. H. BRYMAN, Shelby, Ala.

for
Night Coughs

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

PRUNING FRUIT BUSHES.

Among the things that should occupy the attention of the farmer and the fruit grower at this time of the year, one of the first in importance is the pruning of his fruit trees and bushes. In the farmer's garden the bush fruits are very generally neglected, though the pruning which they require is simple in nature and can be done with comparatively little labor. The following directions may serve as a guide for some who have bushes to prune this spring.

RASPBERRIES.—The pruning of

fruit is borne on one, two and three year old wood, mostly, however, on the one and two year old wood. The aim should be to replace the three year old branches with good healthy new shoots very early each season. Six main branches, two of which may be replaced annually, is a good base from which to build the frame of the bush. Head back the new growth about one-third and keep the bush just open enough to permit the easy harvesting of the fruit. If opened up so much there is danger of the fruit being injured by sunburning.

RED and WHITE CURRANTS—Currants are borne on the short spurs arising from the old wood, and near the base of the new shoots. Two year old canes produce the finest quality and the largest quantity of fruit, although some fine fruit may be produced on the three year old branches. Train the bush to six main stems, two of which may be removed each season and replaced by two vigorous young canes. All other new canes arising from the ground should be removed. Head back the two new shoots about on half and all other new branches one-third. Keep the head of the bush open enough to permit of free circulation of air and to admit sufficient sunlight to ripen the fruit properly.

BLACK CURRANTS—The treatment of black currants does not materially differ from that of reds. The fruit is borne on one year old shoots arising from older branches. As the bushes grow larger and stronger than the reds it is well to leave about eight canes renewing two each season. Head back the growth severely to encourage the formation of many new spurs from the old wood for the production of fruit. Leave the head open enough to permit of free circulation of the air and the entrance of sunlight to the centre of the bush.

Running Sores, the outcome of neglect, or bad blood, have a never-failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents.—37—Sold by F.L. Hooper Medical Hall.

EDISON'S TRIUMPH.

An Incident in the Great Inventor's Start in Life.

Dr. Norvin Green, for many years president of the Western Union Telegraph company, once said that but for the dullness of himself and his assistants Thomas A. Edison might never have obtained the confidence and support of the great corporation. Edison had been trying for months to induce the officials to take up some of his inventions until they began to regard him as a bore.

He went to the main office one day and was greeted by Dr. Norvin Green and the other officials with sneering smiles. Dr. Green said: "Mr. Edison, we are unable to get into communication with Albany, and a large amount of important business is in peril. I suppose that since you know more about telegraphy than all of the rest of us combined you can locate the difficulty."

Whether Edison noticed the sneering tone or not, he quietly answered, "I can locate it inside of two or three hours, sir."

Dr. Green and the others laughed outright, one of them saying, "Edison, you have now fully demonstrated that you are a crank."

Edison never smiled or addressed a word to the speaker, but looked at Dr. Green and said, "If I locate this difficulty in two or three hours, will you

against dying in twelve months. He did die on May 18 of the next year, and the disgusted underwriters (the company of those days) contested payment on the plea that he had lived twelve months of twenty-eight days each.

Determination.

"Our Willie shows great determination," said the boy's mother. "Yes?" queried the proud papa. "Yes. He spent the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to pin one to the wall."

The Horse Dealer.

"What is the secret of your success?" asked the young man. "In buying," said the old horse dealer, "I look sharp, and in selling I look just as ignorant as I can."

A Costly Poem.

"My hat is a perfect poem, isn't it, John?" "It ought to be. I paid more for it than Bryant got for 'Thanatopsis.'"—Houston Post.

A Deadly Retort.

Elizabeth confronted Mary Stuart. "My mind is made up," she remarked. "You die!" "So do you," replied the captive queen as she gazed on the Titan tresses.

Considering honors were even, the beautiful Scot prepared for the end.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Stop the Pain but Destroy the Stomach.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are a purely vegetable pepsin preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs, 60 in a box, 35 cents.—40—Sold by F.L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

The Schemers.

"Don't you sometimes think that you are too much attached to money?" "No," answered Dustin Stax. "If you knew all the schemes to pry a man loose from it you'd realize that he has to be closely attached."

Experience or Reminiscence.

The Author's Wife—How can you write an up to date sea story when you haven't been on the water for years? The Author—Well, I've been married for twenty years, and yet I can write a love story.—Life.

Ambitious.

"Do you think, professor," inquired the musically ambitious youth, "that I can ever do anything with my voice?" "Well," was the cautious reply, "it may come in handy in case of fire."

Vapo-Resolene

done with comparative ease. The following directions may serve as a guide for some who have bushes to prune this spring.

RASPBERRIES—The pruning of raspberries may be summed up briefly as follows: Remove the old canes after fruiting; thin out the weakest of the new canes so that the row may not be too thick; head back the new canes to about three and one half feet, so that the good strong lateral shoots may be developed near the ground. Strong laterals may be headed back about one half. In some localities where there is danger of the canes being injured during the winter, it may be best to leave the pruning until spring, but where there is no danger of injury from frost the work is as well done in the fall.

BLACKBERRIES OR THIMBLEBERRIES. These should be pruned much the same as raspberries except that the new canes should be left somewhat longer, four to four and one-half feet being considered about right. It is generally advisable to prune blackberries in the early spring, as the canes are liable to freeze back during the winter.

GOOSEBERRIES—Without care gooseberries become a tangled mass which prevents the proper development and the easy harvesting of the crop. The

Edison never smiled or addressed a word to the speaker, but looked at Dr. Green and said, "If I locate this difficulty in two or three hours, will you take up my inventions and give them honest consideration?"

"Yes, I will," said Dr. Green, "and I will do it if you succeed in two days." It was a very simple thing, and yet Edison was the only one who had the comprehensive mind to think of it instantly. He did not tell them for many years afterward how he accomplished the feat, but he did it inside of one hour.

Edison went to the main offices, where he was known as an expert operator, and called up Pittsburg. He asked for the best operator there, naming him, and then told the Pittsburg man to call up the best man at Albany and direct him to telegraph down the line toward New York as far as he could and report back to Edison as soon as possible. Inside of an hour Edison had this telegram:

"I can telegraph all right down to within two miles of Poughkeepsie, and there is trouble with the wire there."

Edison went back to the office of the president and gravely announced that if a train should be sent to Poughkeepsie with materials for the work they would find a break in the line just two miles on the other side of Poughkeepsie and could repair it that afternoon.

They begged him to tell how he had found it out, and he replied:

"By knowing more about telegraphing than all of you put together, as Dr. Green has said."

They located the break, repaired it, and Dr. Green took up Edison's inventions, and that was Edison's great start in life.—Youth's Companion.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Let the boastful man have his own way. He won't listen to you anyway.

The only way to tell a love story, after all, is in kindness and good cooking.

It is too late to congratulate some people after they have been married as long as a week.

A great many people have consciences that would require an alarm clock to wake up.

Artificial roses never appear to so poor an advantage as when they bloom on a girl's cheeks.

Come to think of it, if you hate any one don't you hate his laugh more than anything else about him?

A pessimist is one who sees the time ahead when he will break with a friend and therefore tells the friend nothing. An optimist sees only eternal friendship and tells the friend all.

The Englishwoman.

The American or the French woman never allows herself to be daunted by the fact that she has not been endowed by nature with good looks or a good figure. She dresses as carefully, carries herself as grandly, as her beautiful sisters and indeed assumes rather more of an air than they. With the happy result that America and France seem to have no ill dressed and no really plain or ungainly daughters. We Englishwomen are too modest and fancy we are altogether hopeless unless we have good material on which to work.—London World.

First Life Insurance Policy.

The first life insurance policy of which the details are on record resulted in a lawsuit. William Gybbons insured himself on June 15, 1883, for \$383

CASITORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Consideration honors were even, the beautiful Sest prepared for the end.

Explained.

"Yes," said the conceited bore, "she was quite frigid when I called, but she became more pleasant the longer I stayed."

"I understand," replied Miss Pepprey; "the longer you stayed the nearer approached the time of your departure."

Mamma's Visits Few.

"Your mamma saw you yesterday, didn't she?" asked the nurse.

"Yes," answered the little girl.

"What did she say?"

"She said, 'Why, how you've grown, child!'"

He is great who can do what he wishes. He is wise who wishes to do what he can.—Ifland.

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Crip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet.

LITCHFIELD MED. CO., LTD., Agents, 238 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 206



Woman's Kidney Troubles

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing This Fatal Disease.



Mrs. J.W. Lang and Mrs. S. Frake

Of all the diseases known, with which women are afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws, that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women, and thousands have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it. Derangements of the feminine organs quickly affect the kidneys, and when a woman has such symptoms as pain or weight in the loins, backache, bearing down pains, urine too frequent, scanty or high colored, producing scalding or burning, or deposits like brick dust in it; unusual thirst, swelling of hands and feet, swelling under the eyes or sharp pains in the back running down the inside of her groin, she may be sure her kidneys are affected and should lose no time in combating the disease with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the woman's remedy for woman's ills.

The following letters show how marvelously successful it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Mrs. Samuel Frake, of Prospect Plains, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— I cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I first wrote to you I had suffered for years with what the doctor called kidney trouble and congestion of the womb. My back ached dreadfully all the time, and I suffered so with that bearing-down feeling I could hardly walk across the room. I did not get any better, so decided to stop doctoring with my physician and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am thankful to say it has entirely cured me. I do all my own work, have no more backache and all the bad symptoms have disappeared.

I cannot praise your medicine enough, and would advise all women suffering with kidney trouble to try it.

Mrs. J. W. Lang, of 626 Third Avenue, New York, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— I have been a great sufferer with kidney trouble. My back ached all the time and I was discouraged. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure kidney disease, and I began to take it; and it has cured me when everything else had failed. I have recommended it to lots of people and they all praise it very highly.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from kidney trouble, or any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of the great volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than likely she has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists

Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.



A Tale of a Tub.

The two pretty American girls had met two delightful Englishmen on the way across and had given a cordial invitation, warmly seconded by their mother, to Sir Charles and his friend to visit them at their country home.

One day a message came saying the two men would arrive that afternoon. The family was thrown into a fever of excitement, and many plans of entertainment for their guests were suggested and abandoned. It was finally decided that, as Englishmen are notoriously fond of a "tub" and their guests were coming directly from the train, they should first be invited to take a bath. After that the hostess would rely on the inspiration of the moment.

The young men arrived promptly and after some demurring were hurried off to the bathroom. In about an hour they emerged and went immediately to their hostess, saying, "We are sorry to leave so soon, but we only came to make a call, and our train leaves in fifteen minutes."

Rice Eaters and Wheat Eaters.

Some writer once classified the population of the world into two groups—the rice eaters and the wheat eaters. With rice goes fish, and with wheat goes meat. Chemical analysis shows that each of these combinations forms a perfect diet, embracing all the necessary food elements. But, while the wheat and meat diet requires an elaborate and expensive preparation to make it ready for use, the rice and fish diet is cheap and simple. It needs no slaughter houses, mills or bakeries, with dozens of other adjunctive factories. Fish and rice can be prepared for food by the simplest processes within fifteen minutes after they are brought to the pot. And so the rice eaters are able to live on a few pennies a day and yet thrive and become big and populous nations.—Kansas City Journal.

For People of Thirty.

"If you reach the age of thirty without having had any serious illness you will be likely to live till seventy or more," said a physician. "All the old folk I know reached thirty without any alarming maladies scored against them."

"From thirty on all you need do is to be careful, to observe a few simple rules of health. I should say that these rules are simple and good:

"Eat fruit at breakfast and at luncheon."

"Avoid pastry, muffins, hot bread and buttered toast."

"Eat potatoes only once a day."

"Walk at least four miles in the open air daily."

"Do not drink tea or coffee."

"Take a daily bath and wash the face with warm water before retiring."

"Sleep eight hours."

A Bran Pie.

Alfonso, king of Aragon, attended by several of his courtiers, called on a jeweler to inspect some of his wares. No sooner had he left the shop than the proprietor came running after him and complained that he had been robbed of a diamond of great value. The king returned to the shop and ordered a large vessel filled with bran to be brought and placed on the counter. He then commanded each of his courtiers to insert his hand closed and then withdraw it open. He was the first to begin, and after all had had their turn he asked the jeweler to empty the vessel on the counter. By this means the diamond was recovered and nobody was disgraced.

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some-one whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs. For your own sake, ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full-size bottle to try.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the

most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Alcohol—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	Leucorrhea
Black Poison	Liver Troubles
Bleeding Diseases	Malaria—Neuritis
Bowel Troubles	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Rheumatism
Croup—Clump	Rheumatism—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism—Syphilis
Catarra—Cancer	Rheumatism—Tuberculosis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Rheumatism—Tuberculosis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Rheumatism—Tuberculosis
Erysipelas	Rheumatism—Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Rheumatism—Tuberculosis

Fever—Gallstones Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout Varicose
Gonorrhea—Gleet Women's Diseases
All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Co., Inc., 558-564 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

3.....
B.....
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Business Education.

Business education is absolutely necessary now-a-days to start a business career, and the selection of the college that can give the necessary training is all-important.

The Picton Business College, of Picton, Ont., has the Dominion record for Scholarships sold by business colleges during the first year of their existence, and our graduate pupils are greatly in demand. Business men of New York, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Rochester, and other large cities, report Picton graduates the best they ever employed.

Graduates of other colleges take our post graduate courses to become proficient. Write for catalogue and particulars to JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor.

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.
10c. All Druggists 400

Wilkie Collins' Fat Villain.

Here is a story that was told by Hall Caine concerning Wilkie Collins. "The most successful character in 'The Woman in White' was not a woman, but a man—Fosco, the fat villain. When the book was produced everybody was talking about the fat villain. While the author was staying with his mother a visitor came. The lady said to Collins:

"You seem to have made a great success with your villain in 'The Woman in White.' I have read the book. I have studied this villain, but he is not half a villain. You don't know a real

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P.O.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cts.
—41—Sold by F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall

The Start of the Row.

Dorothy—Say, auntie, is religion something to wear? Aunt Julia—My dear, why do you ask such foolish questions? Dorothy—Cause papa said you used your religion for a cloak.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 614

begin, and after all had had their turn he asked the jeweler to empty the vessel on the counter. By this means the diamond was recovered and nobody was disgraced.

The Pygmy Hippopotamus.

One of the animals least known to the outside world is the pygmy hippopotamus of west Africa. It is just what its name implies, a pygmy hippopotamus. It is much smaller than the common hippopotamus, being no larger than an ordinary or fair sized hog. It differs somewhat from the common hippo in the character of its teeth, and instead of spending its time in the rivers and lakes in large herds it wanders about through the jungles singly or in pairs, much after the manner of swine in search of mast.

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the call is to deliver the body over to a disease cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying. South American Kidney Cure has power akin to miraculous in helping the needy kidneys out of the mire of disease. It relieves in six hours—38—Sold by F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

NO TAX WANTED ON FENCING WIRE.

Disquieting rumors have reached the "Farmer's Advocate" that when the Dominion Government starts its Tariff Commission upon a mission of enquiry it will somewhere encounter a proposal to hothouse into existence a new industry, viz, the manufacture of wire. For fencing purposes, the farmers of Canada now practically depend upon this material. Putting wire upon the free list a few years ago was a sane and sagacious step, and because one or two concerns, without either the facilities or the experience requisite to supply the demand, would like to make a "preserve" of this trade, we fail to see that the time has come for a reversal of the present policy. To slap on a tariff of twenty-five or thirty per cent, would simply mean a tax of about \$150 extra on the fencing required on a medium sized farm, for a very moderate tariff would advance the cost of fencing from ten cents to fifteen cents per rod. If anybody were now making the wire required, and had the plant and process that would enable them to supply the farmers and the large number of establishments now successfully engaged in the manufacture of wire fencing, there might be some excuse for a policy that would conserve a home industry and compel United States concerns, to set up their plants in this country. But this is not the case, and it would simply dislocate a genuine industry, hamper farmers in older sections, and seriously embarrass the settler. We have a modest tariff of fifteen per cent upon manufactured fencing, and despite the fact of a high rate of wages for labor, etc., prices have been tending downward, because of competition and in sympathy with the declining cost of wire in the States, ever since the organization of the U. S. steel trust. Barbed wire is free under the tariff, and also Nos. 9, 12 and 13 smooth galvanized wire, the sorts chiefly used in wire fence manufacture, while on Nos. 7 and 11 there is a duty of twenty per cent. In our opinion, this should be wiped out also, and the revenue would not suffer, for these grades are not extensively imported, but if they were free farmers would be enabled to get a very much stronger and more satisfactory style of fence without enhancing the cost. Under present conditions a wire tariff would be injurious to the interest of the farmer. It would demoralize the fence-manufacturing industry for which wire is a raw material, and by forcing up the cost of fencing would curtail production and consumption, and hinder farmers everywhere throughout Canada in making improvement upon their farms. The Canadian Government received a very decisive mandate from the people at the recent general elections, which we apprehend they will not interpret as authorizing a tax on wire. The farmer is not unreasonable. In respect to the building up of Canada and its industries, he believes in "live and let live," but he does not propose to be strangled. If the parties behind the sinister design are wise they will take the advice of the "Farmer's Advocate," and drop it until some more auspicious occasion.

—London Farmer's Advocate.

"You seem to have made a great success with your villain in 'The Woman in White.' I have read the book. I have studied this villain, but he is not half a villain. You don't know a real villain, and the next time you want to do a villain come to me. I am very close to one. I have got one constantly in my eye—in fact, it is my own husband!"

"Wilkie Collins often told this story, but withheld the name of the lady. It was the wife of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton."

The Long Eared Bat.

The long eared bat puts itself to bed in wraps not only of its own wings, but supplemented by the folding of its own enormous ears. This little British mammal, the body of which is only two inches long from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, has the largest ears, in proportion to its size, of any animal in the world. They are an inch and a half long and three-quarters of an inch broad, and when their owner proposes to go to sleep it bends them outward and then backward, folding them down on either side of its head and shoulders before bringing up the wings to cover its sides. When waking up it is quite a business for the little bat to get its tall ears straightened out and into position again. They remain for some time at "half cock" and then are gradually set up and erected to serve the animal while awake.—London Nature.

The Expression "Great Scott!"

Correspondents of the London Academy have been discussing the origin of the American expression "Great Scott!" One thought it arose in some obscure way from the name of General Winfield Scott. Another writes: "Surely the connection of this with General Winfield Scott, mentioned by your correspondent, is doubtful—probably a mere folk-etymology or story invented to account for a word not otherwise understood. Russell's 'Current Americanisms' merely defines it as a 'euphemistic oath of no great force and very uncertain origin.' He must have been acquainted with the Winfield Scott story and (as he is elsewhere very hospitable to fancy derivations) must have had reasons for rejecting this one, but it is odd that he did not record the fairly obvious corruption of the German 'Gruss Gott!'"

Healthy Mentality.

A large, healthy, normal mind will see the good in another much more quickly than the evil, but a narrow, belittling mind has an eye only for faults, for the unlovely and the crooked. The clear, the beautiful, the true and the magnanimous are too large for its vision. It delights in tearing down or destroying, but it is incapable of up-building.—London Answers.

The Ready Repartee.

"This book"—began the agent who had pushed his way into the office. "Don't want it!" snapped the busy merchant. "I wish I knew some sure way to keep you fellows out of here." "This book tells you. Buy one."

thing to wear? Aunt Julia—My dear, why do you ask such foolish questions? Dorothy—'Cause papa said you used your religion for a cloak.

An Open Question.

An advertiser asks, "Has the man grown or the flannel shirt shrunk?" That depends upon which of them was washed.

HOMES OF THE SWISS.

Pretty and Distinct In Style, but Have a Lonely Appearance.

Swiss houses impress one almost invariably with a sense of loneliness. Probably this may be attributed to the contrast they present to their surroundings. They are commonly dwarfed in to insignificance by the gigantic scenery in which they have been placed. But near at hand they are decidedly pretty, although their architectural style is distinct from any other.

They are rarely painted and seldom ornamented or embellished, save that the boards and shingles are not infrequently cut and scalloped into odd shapes. Sometimes the front of a chalet bears the owner's or builder's name in large letters, followed by a sentiment, a benediction or a prayer.

These chalets are provided with overhanging roofs, on which flat stones have been laid to keep the fierce winds from tearing them off and not because—as an animated tailor's sign, with a monocle, once informed an old lady in my presence—the natives wished to effect a saving in nails.

Various fruits and vegetables are hung under the projecting eaves for shelter, and the firewood is piled high without for future use. The ground floor is generally given up to a stable, where the cattle are housed in the winter, in delightful proximity to the family overhead.

The household treasures are contained in the living room, or gute stube. Here, too, you will find the large porcelain stove that is the center of the family gatherings on the long winter evenings. In the kitchen, of course, the furniture is of the plainest description, usually consisting of a rude loom, a huge fireplace, a table and a few chairs.—Pilgrim.

BEEES IN WAR.

Two Instances In Which the Insects Were Used as Weapons.

The beekeeper, holding a number of bees in his hand, said as he led the way through the apiary: "Bees in the past were used as weapons of war. In the siege of Themiscrya, for instance, they played a very important part. The Romans in this siege made mines in the ground, and the enemy, opening the mines from above, threw in upon the Romans bears and other wild animals, together with swarms of bees. That caused the Romans to flee howling."

"Here in my notebook is another account of the use of bees in war. It is an extract from an Irish manuscript in


Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5:15

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPANE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Good Store, Napanee.

D. DEROCHE & DEROCHE.
H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche.
Barristers Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN
Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Thursday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5

**DR. C. H. WARTMAI**
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

the Bibliotheque Royale at Brussels and it tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester and were repulsed, thanks to the use of bees by the Saxons and their allies in the town "The Norwegians," read the bee keeper, "sheltered by hurdles, tried to pierce the walls. Then what the Saxons and the Gaedhill did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into the caldrons of the town, to boil then and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Locharns applied to this was to place hides on the outside of the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to throw down all the beehives in the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterward deserted and left the city."

NO MUD IN OURS!
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
Gives the True Golden June Tint that Guarantees Prize Butter.
The Largest and Best Creameries and Dairies in the World Use It.
LOOK FOR THE DANDELION TRADE MARK. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS.
ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

The Kind that has Cured Your
Friends and Neighbors
in Spring Time...

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Makes Sick
People Well

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
AND IMITATIONS.

Ask for "PAINE'S."

Largest of All Bibles.
Largest of all Bibles in the world is the Kabgyur, or Buddhist scriptures of Tibet, which consists of 108 volumes of 1,000 pages each. Each volume weighs ten pounds and forms a package twenty-six inches long, eight inches broad and eight inches deep. This bible requires a dozen yaks for its transport, and the carved wooden blocks from which it is printed need rows of houses, like a city, for their storage. A tribe of Mongols paid 7,000 oxen for a copy of this bible. In addition to the bible there are 325 volumes of commentaries, which are necessary for its understanding. There is also a large collection of revelations which supplement the bible.

Ayer's Pills The great rule of health—
Keep the bowels regular.
And the great medicine—
Ayer's Pills. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard
a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CENTS PER BOX

**DR. HENNEQUIN'S
INFANT TABLETS**

Mrs. R. J. Ego, Ardree, Ont., Says:

"When baby was seven months old she got very ill with indigestion and constipation, and kept getting worse, until doctors had no hopes for her recovery; all medicines failed to have any effect. We received a sample package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets, I had not much faith in them, as I had tried so much, but concluded to try them. We gave her one-half one Tablet, and that day we noticed a change for the better. I at once sent for a box; we used them, and the results are most astonishing. We used five boxes, and baby has been a well child for some months, and is fat, hardy and cheerful. I do not feel safe without them. I cannot speak too highly of what I know has saved my baby's life, and I wish all mother's whose babies suffer as mine was to try them. Enclosed please find \$1 and for which please mail to my address 5 packages."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc., stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. 25c per package—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Buy of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 3, No. 5
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Bannockburn	0	6:00	1:40	5:40	Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	12:40	4:40
Albion	5	6:15	1:55	5:55	Arr Napanee	9	7:20	1:00	5:00
Queensboro	8	6:25	2:05	6:05	Arr Napanee	9	7:40	1:10	5:15
Bridgewater	14	6:40	2:25	6:20	Strathcona	15	8:05	1:20	5:30
Arr Tweed	20	6:55	2:45	6:35	Newburgh	17	8:15	1:30	5:40
Lve Tweed	20	7:00	2:50	6:40	Thomson's Mills	18	8:20	1:40	5:50
Steele	24	7:10	3:00	6:50	Camden East	19	8:30	1:50	6:00
Larkspur	27	7:25	3:15	7:05	Arr Yarker	23	8:45	1:55	6:15
Marlbank	33	7:40	3:35	7:20	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	2:10	6:30
Erinsville	37	7:55	3:55	7:35	Galbraith	25	9:15	2:20	6:45
Tamworth	40	8:10	4:10	7:50	Moscow	27	9:30	2:30	6:55
Wilson's	41	8:25	4:25	8:05	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:45	2:45	7:10
Enterbrook	45	8:40	4:40	8:20	Enterprise	32	9:55	2:55	7:25
Mudlake Bridge	46	8:55	4:55	8:35	Wilson's	34	10:10	3:10	7:40
Arden	48	9:10	5:10	8:50	Tamworth	38	10:25	3:25	7:55
Arden	48	9:25	5:25	9:05	Erinsville	41	10:40	3:40	8:10
Yarker	55	9:40	5:40	9:20	Marlbank	43	10:55	3:55	8:25
Lve Yarker	55	9:55	5:55	9:35	Larkspur	46	11:10	4:10	8:40
Camden East	59	10:10	6:10	9:50	Steele	56	11:25	4:25	8:55
Thomson's Mills	60	10:25	6:25	10:05	Arr Tweed	60	11:40	4:40	9:10
Newburgh	61	10:40	6:40	10:20	Lve Tweed	60	11:55	4:55	9:25
Strathcona	62	10:55	6:55	10:35	Bridgewater	64	12:10	5:10	9:40
Napanee	63	11:10	7:10	10:50	Queensboro	67	12:25	5:25	9:55
Napanee	63	11:25	7:25	11:05	Arr Bannockburn	73	12:40	5:40	10:10
Deseronto	73	11:35	7:35	11:15					

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 5	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 4
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	7:00	3:25	7:25	Lve Deseronto	0	7:00	3:25	7:25
O. T. R. Junction	2	7:10	3:35	7:35	Arr Napanee	9	7:20	3:40	7:45
Glennville	10	7:30	3:55	7:55	Strathcona	15	8:05	4:20	8:25
Murphy	14	7:45	4:10	8:10	Newburgh	17	8:15	4:30	8:35
Arr Bannockburn	19	8:00	4:20	8:25	Thomson's Mills	18	8:20	4:40	8:40
Lve Bannockburn	19	8:10	4:30	8:35	Camden East	19	8:30	4:50	8:50
Frontenac	22	8:25	4:45	8:50	Arr Yarker	23	8:45	5:05	9:05
Yarker	26	8:40	5:00	9:10	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	5:20	9:20
Yarker	26	8:55	5:15	9:25	Frontenac	27	9:15	5:35	9:35
Camden East	29	9:10	5:30	9:40	Arr Sydenham	34	9:30	5:50	9:50
Camden East	31	9:25	5:45	9:55					

AUDITORS' REPORT

of the Municipality of

DENBIGH, ABINGER and ASHBY
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
To balance from 1903.....	\$122 77	For school purposes.....	\$ 1546 68
Cash from Collectors.....	1560 98	Salaries.....	242 84
Cash for stumpage.....	11 05	Roads and bridges.....	161 13
Cash for school purposes.....	582 00	County rates.....	154 65
Miscellaneous.....	12 35	Printing, stationery & postage.....	31 84
		Charities.....	7 16
		Miscellaneous.....	71 92
		Balance on hand.....	72 93
	\$2289 15		\$2289 15

Detailed Statement of Receipts.

1904		To balance on hand from 1903.....	\$ 122 77
January	1	County treasurer, balance of county rate refunded.....	35
	2	Cash received from collector.....	135 00
	5	Refund from James Irvine.....	12 00
February	1	Cash received from collector.....	215 00
	24	Cash received from collector.....	75 00
March	23	Cash received from collector.....	65 00
April	6	Cash received from collector.....	11 05
	21	Stumpage received.....	25 00
	23	Cash received from collector.....	95 00
June	4	Cash received from collector.....	60 00
July	15	Cash received from collector.....	127 00
	19	County treasurer, legislative grant.....	59 22
	30	Cash received from collector.....	455 00
Sept.	15	County treasurer, poor school grants.....	349 00
Nov.	8	Cash received from collector.....	208 00
	11	Cash received from collector.....	170 00
	30	Cash received from collector.....	104 00
Dec.	24	Cash received from collector.....	104 00
			\$2289 15

AUGUST KITTNER,) Auditors,
CHARLES BOTH.)

Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

A—FOR SCHOOLS.

1904		School Section No. 4.....	\$ 40 00
January	29	5, section rate for 1903.....	91 25
March	6	8, municipal rate and grant 1903.....	125 50
April	21	1, municipal rate and grant 1903.....	85 00
	23	1, municipal rate and grant 1903.....	10 00
June	9	1, municipal rate and grant 1903.....	12 50
July	15	4, balance municipal rate 1902.....	85 00
August	1	4, municipal rate and grant 1903.....	26 90
	18	7, legislative grant.....	17 10
	26	2, legislative grant.....	29 70
	30	5, legislative grant.....	24 90
Sept.	28	6, legislative grant.....	70 00
	29	3, poor school grant.....	59 00
October	1	8, legislative and poor school grants.....	105 00
	3	2, poor school grants.....	65 00
	5	7, poor school grants.....	55 00
	5	1, poor school grants.....	54 00
	25	4, legislative and poor school grants.....	150 00
	31	2, section rates, poor school grants.....	122 00
December	2	2, municipal rate and grant.....	170 00
	2	5, municipal rate and grant.....	170 00

RICHMOND MINUTES

Richmond, March 6th, 1905.

The Council met at Selby.

The members present were Messrs. Charles Anderson, Reeve, James McKittrick, Manly Jones, Z. A. Grooms and Fred Sexsmith, Councillors.

The Reeve presiding, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by James McKittrick, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that the account of D. H. Preston, amounting to \$16 60 in connection with the transfer of the road allowance in the first concession, to the Rathbun company as placed in the hands of Councillor Jones for settlement. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by F. Sexsmith that the account of H. M. Deroche for advice, re smallpox amounting to \$2 00 be paid. Carried.

Moved by Jas McKittrick, seconded by Manly Jones that road section No. 76 be abolished and that the roads and lands heretofore belonging to the said road section No. 76 be united to road section No. 64, and that Geo. Haines be appointed Pathmaster and that the By-Law be amended accordingly. Carried.

Moved by Mr. F. Sexsmith, and seconded by Manly Jones that Merkly Windover be paid \$1.55 for 31 loads of gravel by order of Jas. Booth, Pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms that Herrington, Warner & Grange be paid \$40.05 for services in taxing, Wilson & Wilson's law costs of O'Hare vs Richmond which was reduced \$143.16. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, and seconded by Manly Jones, that the present mode of performing statute labor be abolished and that a by-law be passed commuting the statute labor at 50c per day. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Grooms, and seconded by James McKittrick that the following taxes be and are hereby remitted: Mrs Joseph McFarlane \$1.70. Peter Asselstine, \$1 47, Martin Bumhower \$4.50, Magdelene Fralick, \$1.50. Carried.

Moved by F. Sexsmith, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that road section No. 56 be abolished and that the roads and lands heretofore belonging to the said road section No. 56 be united to road section No. 20, and Edward Doidge be appointed Pathmaster and that the by-law be amended accordingly. Carried.

Moved by M. Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that Councillors McKittrick and Sexsmith be and are hereby appointed a committee to care for one Simon Sexsmith, he being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

Moved by F. Sexsmith, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms that the account of A. W. Wood \$4.14, and Madole & Wilson \$2.50 be paid for supplies furnished Thos. Sovereign. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that Manly Jones, J. P. be paid \$2.50 for committing John Dunn to the County jail for ninety days. Carried.

Moved by James McKittrick, seconded by Z. A. Grooms that the following accounts be paid.

Alfred McCutcheon, wood for Thos Sovereign \$5.50; Alex Sedore supplies for David Sidore \$1.60; W. J. York support of John Dunn \$1.50; Mr. Sedore, funeral expenses of Jas. Sedore \$10.00; Rathbun Company, plank for walks in Selby \$9.06. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Jas McKittrick that the following accounts for snow shovelling be paid: Albert Davis, snow shovelling in 1904, \$5.00; Alex Davis, snow shovelling, \$3.50; Leslie Ballance, Napanee and Sheffield road \$98 25; William French

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe, Cured by Pe-ru-na.



HON. W. H. PARSONS.



Pe-ru-na
cures
more
cases of
la grippe
than
all other
remedies
combined.

reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Peru-na. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grippe has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Peru-na will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peru-na appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has never failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following from 1441 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peru-na. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me."—Henry Distin.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

W. H. Parsons is Ex-State Senator and Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman says:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials as to the efficacy of Peru-na in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippe with which I have been afflicted for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly celebrated formula. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week. It is especially good in toning up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration.

"My numerous friends in Texas, where I have had the honor to command a brigade of her Veteran Cavalry in a four years' war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Peru-na as a sense of obligation on my part for its wonderful efficacy."—W. H. Parsons.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by la grippe better than the remedy, Peru-na. Peru-na strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expurgates. Peru-na is not a purgative, or cathartic, or sedative, or stimulant, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, O' to, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

81 J. H. Allison, 82 Gardner Jackson, 83 John McAllister, 84 Hawley Lasher, 85 Chas. McConnell.

FOUND KEEPERS.

Wm. Clark, Gardner Jackson, Robt. Birrell, Wm. Brandon, Nelson Russell, E. P. Smith, Irvin Allison, W. H. Waddell, Irvine Russell, Wilson Booth, Wm. Fairbairn, Asa Abbott, D. R. Sexsmith, E. R. Williams, Hechermer Aylsworth, R. J. Delong, James Hewitt, W. G. Hawley, John A. Richmond, Thos. Killoran, Miles Stafford, Geo. Tyner, Robt. Paul, Alf. McCutcheon, J. R. Arnold, A. J. Scott, Leopold Carscallen, German Wager,

fruit and vegetables, which when fully equipped is to cost at least \$15,000.00, and

WHEREAS there is no similar industry in the County of Lennox and Addington, and

WHEREAS said industry is not being removed from any other municipality to the said Town of Napanee, and

WHEREAS the said William A. Carson or his assigns proposes to pay for wages in operating said factory and carrying on such business at least \$8,000.00 a year, and

WHEREAS the said William A. Carson has requested the said Corporation to exempt said factory and business from municipal taxation other than for school purposes for a period of ten years, and to pay

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

Arr	Harrosvill...	19	8 10	1 40
Lve	Frontenac...	22	8 10	1 40
	Yarker...	25	8 05	1 40
	Yarker...	26	9 05	5 23
	Camd. Mount...	30	9 15	3 18
	Thos. M. M. H.	31		5 38
	Newburg...	32	9 29	3 25
	Stratford...	34	9 45	3 35
	Napanee...	40	10 00	3 50
Arr	Napanee...	40		6 35
Lve	Napanee...	40		6 35
Arr	Deseronto...	49		6 55

Arr	Camd. East...	19	8 10	1 40
Lve	Yarker...	22	8 10	1 40
	Yarker...	25	8 05	1 40
	Frontenac...	26	9 05	5 23
Arr	Harrosvill...	30	9 10	5 45
	Sydenham...	34		6 15
Lve	Harrosvill...	39	9 10	6 15
	Murvale...	39	9 12	6 15
	Glenvale...	39	9 45	6 15
	G. P. R. Junction...	47	9 45	6 15
Arr	Kingston...	49	10 00	6 15

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.

TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Leave Deseronto
2 15 a.m.	7 00 a.m.
5 35 " "	8 30 a.m.
6 35 " "	
1 35 " "	1 40 p.m.
10 10 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
6 30 " "	5 30 p.m.
1 10 " "	7 00 p.m.
6 35 " "	
8 15 " "	7 00 a.m.

WALTER BATHUN
President.

PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

STEAMERS	TRAINS
Leave Picton	Leave Deseronto
6 09 a.m.	7 39 a.m.
10 00 a.m.	11 39 a.m.
	1 43 p.m.
	3 45 p.m.
	6 10 " "
	7 10 " "
4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.
	6 30 " "
	7 20 " "
	7 40 " "

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU,
Asst. Superintendent.

Gladstone and Little Dorothy.

Good housewives often have trouble with servants who cannot get up, but I doubt if it ever occurs to them, as it did to Miss Dorothy Drew when she was not more than seven, that the Scriptures emphasize the vanity of early rising, says the London Tatler. Dorothy positively refused to get up, and her grandfather, Mr. Gladstone, had to be called to overawe the rebel.

"Why don't you get up, Dorothy?" he asked.

"Because the Bible doesn't approve of early rising, grandfather," was the unexpected reply.

"Really, Dorothy," said the astonished statesman, "you must be mistaken."

"Oh, no, I'm not," she persisted. "Here it is." And she turned up the second verse of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Psalm, "It is vain for you to rise up early." The old parliamentarian had nothing more to say. The argument floored him.



Love is sometimes a hard taskmaster. He drives women to tasks beyond their strength and lays heavy burdens on their shoulders. Love of husband, love of family, forces many a woman day by day to labor for the home when aching back and throbbing head make her utterly unfit for household duties.

Weak, nervous women who suffer from headache, backache, bearing-down pains and other consequences of womanly disease, can be completely cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

The Governor's Wife a Prisoner.

Mrs. Z. A. Vanlaren, the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the "best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.—12— Sold by, F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Warlike, but Polite.

Ernest Vede, a Paris literary man, was once a lieutenant in the French navy. At one time he commanded a small warship charged with the duty of preventing the entrance of foreign vessels into a Chinese harbor. A Scandinavian ship, with a Siamese commodore who called himself Armand Duplessis de Richelieu, attempted to enter by the alleged authorization of the French minister at Bangkok. M. Vede wrote a note in these terms: "If you don't desist, I shall open fire." Then he learned that Mme. Richelieu was with her husband, and he tied the note to a magnificent bouquet. The commodore with the illustrious name desisted and thanked the polite lieutenant profusely for the flowers.

Gray Eyes and Lovelight.

There are no finer eyes in the world than those clear gray eyes of Quaker gray that now and then we see in some good woman's face. Somehow or other they fill you with a vague desire to pray. They are the eyes that shine with lovelight in a beautiful old world, the light of an ever-ready kindness for all living things.

The green iris has had a bad reputation. Shakespeare speaks of eyes "green as leeks" and jealousy as a "green-eyed monster." A person with green eyes is often stigmatized as "cat-eyed" and is supposed to possess all a cat's purring and ingratiating insinuation.

A Scotch Transaction.

A highlander who sold brooms went into a barber shop in Glasgow to get shaved. The barber handed one of his brooms and after having shaved him asked the price of it. "Two pence," said the highlander. "No, no," said the other. "I will give you a penny, and if that does not satisfy you take your broom again." The highlander took it and asked what he had to pay. "A penny," said the barber. "I will give you a bawbee, and if that doesn't satisfy you pit on my beard again."—London Tatler.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

1, poor school grants	55 00
4, legislative and poor school grants	54 00
2, section rates	150 00
2, municipal rate and grant	122 50
5, municipal rate and grant	170 00
6, municipal rate and grant	65 00
8, municipal rate and grant	83 00
	\$1546 61

B—FOR SALARIES.

1904			
January	5	G. M. Bebee, councillor's salary for 1903	12 00
	5	John S. Lane, reeve's salary for 1903	12 00
	5	John W. Lane, road surveying	3 00
	7	Township clerk, holding municipal election	4 00
	7	Township clerk, conveying and special services	11 40
	11	Emil Warlick, councillor's salary for 1903	12 00
	11	James Richmond, councillor's salary for 1903	12 00
	13	George Fox, councillor's salary for 1903	12 00
	12	Guy F. Bebee, deputy returning officers fees	4 00
March	1	Township Clerk, registering births, marriages and death	11 40
	1	Township Clerk, salary for 1903	50 00
	8	James Lane, auditor's salary	4 00
	19	Charles Both, auditor's salary	4 00
April	6	Wm. Sallans, selecting jurors	2 00
June	4	Guy F. Bebee, assessor's salary	25 00
July	28	John S. Lane, selecting jurors	2 00
	30	Guy F. Bebee, collector's salary	35 00
December	2	John S. Lane, special services	2 00
	29	Township Treasurer, salary	25 00

C—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

January	5	John S. Lane, for cedar supplied to bridge	\$ 3 90
	5	E. H. Crankshaw, land for public road	25 00
February	3	William Slater, land for public road	20 00
	9	George Perry, road division No. 1	3 00
	24	Chas. P. Stein, land for public road	15 00
March	8	Theodore Thompson, land for public road	25 00
June	4	George Jackson, commutation of statute labor	2 00
	11	John S. Lane, repairing Mud Bridge	4 00
	15	Andrew Armstrong, repairing a bridge	6 60
November	8	Robert Connor, commutation of statute labor	2 00
	9	John S. Lane, commutation of statute labor	2 00
December	2	John S. Lane, repairing bridge across Daigo Creek	6 00
	2	George Jackson, repairing a bridge near Glenfield	7 00
	2	Gustav Adam, repairing Greer's hill	3 00
	2	Michael Ready, repairing bridge on Snow Road	1 00
	2	Steyning Slater, blasting rocks and commutation of statute labor	3 75
	2	John S. Lane, covering for bridge	27 00
	5	John Grant, supplying cedar for bridge	5 00

D—COUNTY RATES.

Nov.	30	County Treasurer, county rate for 1904	\$ 154 65
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E—FOR PRINTING, STATIONERY AND POSTAGE.

1904			
January	5	Township Treasurer, postage and stationery 1903	\$ 1 00
	7	Pollard Printing Co., printing and postage 1903	22 74
	7	Township Clerk, postage and stationery 1903	3 50
February	24	Township Clerk, subscription for Municipal World	1 00
June	9	Township Clerk, new register for births, marriages and deaths	3 60

F—CHARITIES.

February	24	Kingston General Hospital, grant	\$ 5 00
June	4	M. Rodgers, taxes remitted	1 10
July	28	Patrick Carswell, taxes remitted	46
	28	Steyning Slater, taxes remitted	60

G—MISCELLANEOUS.

January	5	Township Treasurer, expenses meeting Provincial Auditor	15 00
	5	Wm. Caldwell, error in taxes rectified	2 20
	5	Smith & Lacy, error in taxes rectified	8 75
	5	Wm. Sallans, error in taxes rectified	33 01
February	24	Wesley Connor, using of polling room	2 00
	24	Wood & Wensley, error in school section rates	1 40
March	23	Jas. McDonald, rebate on taxes on account of fire	5 36
De cember	12	Jas. Richmond, overcharge of taxes refunded	4 20

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands	\$ 72 93
Uncollected taxes	1739 40
	\$1812 33

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid order on municipal treasury	\$ 39 50
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We, the undersigned Auditors of the Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Astby, hereby certify that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Municipal Treasurer, that he has produced vouchers for all receipts and expenditures, and that we have found everything correct and satisfactory.

We have also examined the Treasurer's securities and find them satisfactory. We hereby submit: A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the said Municipality for the year ending on the 31st day of December 1904. An abstract statement of said receipts and expenditures, and a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the said municipality at the end of said year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

AUGUST KITTNER, } Auditors.
CHARLES BOTH, }

Denbigh, February 24th, 1905.

Albert Davis, snow shovelling, in 1904, \$5.00; Alex Davis, snow shovelling, \$3.50; Leslie Ballance, Napanee and Sheffield road \$28.25; William French Napanee and Sheffield road \$35.00; T. V. Anderson, Napanee and Sheffield \$14.15 R. Herrington, Belleville road, \$23.20; Jas. A. Thompson, Deseronto Road, \$18.20; H. W. Sager, Deseronto Road, \$18.60; Thos Laughlin, 11th Concession, \$3.50; Archie McCutcheon Napanee and Sheffield Road, \$4.50; Stewart Mowers, West Plain Road, \$2.80; Jas Windover, Old Sheffield Road, \$7.50. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the following officers be appointed for the year 1905. That is to say—

PATHMASTERS.

1 Jas H. Hearnes	2 H. W. Sugar
3 Alex Thompson	4 Chas Wakeford
5 Ed Long	6 R. J. DeLong
7 Elijah Grooms	8 John McCaul
9 David Brown	10 Ira E. Grooms
11 Henry Milling	12 F. Vandebogart
13 W. B. Sills	14 A. V. Hawley
15 Wm. Penny	16 Zephaniah Dean
17 Wm Warner	18 Ed Doyle
19 I. S. Jackson	20 Ed Doyle
21 J. C. Hudgins	22 John Friskin
23 Sidney Pringle	24 Dan McCauley
25 W. J. Winter	26 Jas McCormick
27 J. A. Parks	28 I. Allison
29 John Gollinger	30 Hugh Killorin
31 Robt McGuinness	32 Wm Provins
33 Thos Killorin	34 Jas Arnold
35 J. J. Bush	36 Frank Perry
37 Geo Brown	38 Dan Richmond
39 Jas Windover	40 James McConkey
41 Asa Abbott	42 Wm English
43 Dan Ryan	44 Jas Booth
45 A. McCutcheon	46 Chas. Kimmett
47 J. W. Brandon	48 Thos Henderson
49 John Young	50 Chas Melbourne
51 John Martin	52 Clark Pringle
53 Alex Davis	54 M. Carscallen
55 Geo Dupree	57 Jas Killorin
58 J Vankorhnett	59 W. M. Sexsmith
60 Martin Dewitt	61 John Turnbull
62 Wm Waddell	63 Wm. Metcalfe
64 Geo Haines	65 Denwood French
66 Wm. Calder,	67 Elwell Bell,
69 Wm. Fairbairn, jr,	70 Alex Hart,
71 Joseph Hartin,	72 Datus Dennison,
73 Hugh Henderson,	74 Alfred Doydye,
75 Mathew Quinn,	77 T. V. Anderson,
79 Jas. Turnbull,	80 D. M. Kimmerly,

Asa Abbott, A. J. Scott, Leopold Carscallen, D. R. Sexsmith, E. R. Williams, German Wager,

FENCE-VIEWERS.

F. Vandebogart, sr.	Jas. McKittrich,
Henry Graham,	F. M. Bower,
Ed. Milling,	John Russell,
Chas. Anderson,	J. H. Allison,
James Wilson,	Jas. Killoran,
H. W. Sager,	Malcom Oliver,
Chas. Kimmett,	I. B. Sills,
Angus McQuaig,	I. B. Hudgins,
J. S. Sexsmith,	Wilket Pringle,
A. A. Allen,	J. M. Hughes,
Jas. Richmond,	John Thompson,
Ranseller Thompson,	Jas. A. Thompson,
A. J. Scott,	M. C. Bogart,
Robt. Bowen,	John Turnbull,
Leslie Ballance,	T. W. Falen.

Moved and seconded that the Council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in April at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. Cd. ABRAM WINTERS, Clerk.

How's This ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BY-LAW No.

PASSED the day of

For granting aid to William A. Carson for the establishment of a Canning Factory in Napanee,

WHEREAS William A. Carson of the City of Belleville, Manufacturer, proposes to establish in the Town of Napanee, a Canning Factory for the purpose of canning

has requested the said Corporation to exempt said factory and business from municipal taxation other than for school purposes for a period of ten years, and to pay annually for the period of ten years, to the said William A. Carson the sum of Seventy-five Dollars to cover the expenses of procuring a sufficient supply of water for the purposes of said Factory from the Napanee Water Works Company, and

WHEREAS the said Corporation have by an agreement of even date herewith agreed to comply with said request, and

WHEREAS the total amount required by the Municipal Act to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said sum required under this By-law is Seventy-five Dollars

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee enacts as follows :

1—THAT it shall and may be lawful for the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Napanee to aid the said William A. Carson by paying to him annually for the period of ten years from the date hereof the sum of Seventy five Dollars as provided in the hereinbefore in part recited agreement.

2—That it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to exempt from municipal taxation, except taxes for school purposes, for the period of ten years from the date hereof, the lands which may be used and occupied by the said William A. Carson for the purposes of said factory, and also the said business carried on thereon or in connection therewith.

3—During the currency of the hereinbefore in part recited agreement there shall be raised annually by special rate on all the rateable property in said town of Napanee the sum of seventy five dollars for the purpose of paying the aforesaid sum of seventy five dollars.

4—That all advantages granted by this By-law shall enure to the said William A. Carson his executors, administrators and assigns.

5—That a poll shall be held and the votes of the ratepayers entitled to vote upon this by-law shall be taken thereon by the Deputy returning officers hereinafter named on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of March A. D. 1905, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing until the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day at the undermentioned places :

Polling Sub-division No. 1, West Ward, at Mr. Frank Bowen's residence, C. W. Bowen, D.R.O.

Polling Sub-division No. 2, West Ward, at Mr. J. H. Clapp's; Geo. VanAlstine, D.R.O.

Polling Sub-division No. 1, Centre Ward at Town Hall; Chas. Walkers, D.R.O.

Polling Sub-division No. 2, Centre Ward at Mr. E. B. Hemstreet's residence; Patrick Gleeson, D.R.O.

Polling Sub-division, East Ward at Mr. Jas. Perry's Woollen Mill Office; George Perry, D.R.O.

6—On Friday the twenty fourth day of March A.D. 1905, the Mayor of said Corporation shall attend at the town hall at at Twelve o'clock, noon to appoint persons to attend to the various polling places, and at the final summing up of votes by the Clerk respectively on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing this by-law.

7—The Clerk of the council of the said municipality shall attend at the Town Hall at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon,

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsmen.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

on the Twenty-ninth day of March A. D. 1905, and sum up the number of votes given for and against this By-law.

8—That this By-law shall come into force upon the date of the final passing thereof.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which has been taken into consideration, and which will be finally passed by the council of the municipality (in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto) after one month from the first publication in the Napanee Express and the Napanee Beaver the date of which first publication was Friday, March 3rd, 1905, and that the votes of the electors of the said municipality will be taken thereon on the day and at the hours and places therein fixed.

J. E. HERRING, Clerk.

Stock Food.

International leads them all. International Stock Food, International Poultry Food, three feeds for one cent. International Heave Cure guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. Gall Cure and Silver Pine Healing Oil. We sell Herbageum,

Speechless and Paralyzed.—"I had valvular disease of the heart," writes Mrs. J. S. Goode, of Truro, N. S. "I suffered terribly and was often speechless and paralyzed. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me relief, and before I finished one bottle I was able to go about. To-day I am a well woman."—43—Sold by F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

A Curious Advertisement.

An old London paper contains the following curious advertisement: "Wanted, a man between twenty and thirty years of age to be a footman and underbutler in a great family. He must be of the Church of England and have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fashion and fortune. The woman must be of the Church of England, have had the smallpox in the natural way, very sober, steady and well behaved and understand dress, getting up lace and fine linen and doing all things necessary for a young lady that goes into all public places and keeps the best company. Inquire of the printer of this paper.—Oct. 1, 1774."

The Madness of War.

So wars are begun by the persuasion of a few debauched, harebrain, poor, dissolute, hungry captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet Hotspurs, restless innovators, green heads, to satisfy one man's private spleen, lust, ambition, avarice, etc. Flos hominum, proper men, well proportioned, carefully brought up, able both in body and mind, sound, led like so many beasts to the slaughter in the flower of their years, pride and full strength, without all remorse and pity, sacrificed to Pluto, killed up as so many sheep for devil's food, 40,000 at once.—Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

REASON No 10

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Red Rose Tea

Because it is Reliable.

Some one has said : "A single fact is worth a ship-load of argument."

A few facts : I introduced this tea to the public about ten years ago. In that short time the business has grown to such proportions that we now occupy the largest Tea warehouse in Canada.

This enormous business has been built up without extensive advertising.

The merchants who commenced handling Red Rose Tea ten years ago are the most enthusiastic in its praises to-day.

The merchants who sell it, the people who drink it, have found that it could be relied on

The brand, "Red Rose Tea," is accepted everywhere as a guarantee of the highest quality, and those who drink it are its best advertisers.

Ask some of your friends about it.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N. B.
BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

DIAMOND DYES

FOR
PERFECT
HOME
DYEING.

EASY TO USE, BRIGHTEST AND BEST.

ASK FOR THE "DIAMOND."

All Druggists and Dealers.

TAKE NO OTHERS.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARK

FAMOUS BUILDING IN VENICE IN DANGER.

Decay Threatens to Destroy the Edifice—Other Buildings Affected.

The destroying hand of time is striking Venice heavily. The world mourned when the great Campanile fell in the square of St. Mark, carrying with it a corner of the old Palace of the Procurators, the men next in authority to the Doge in the by-gone days. Venice, in her mourning, rejoiced that a merciful fate ordained the fall in that direction. Otherwise, the tumbling masses would have done irreparable damage to the Palace of the Doges itself, and to the great Church of St. Mark.

Now the experts appointed to examine the condition of St. Mark's have come to the conclusion that the famous building, the product of so many centuries, is itself in imminent danger of collapse. Its domes are fissured and are out of position, its vaults are yielding to the pressure of the sea and the weight of the piers they sustain, and under the golden splendor of 50,000 square feet of matchless mosaic crumbling and decay are suspected. The building is leaning over, and its foundations have sunk. This report is not the result of panic or hasty inspection. It is the result of two years' diligent loving work by two of the greatest experts in Italy—Professor Manfredo Manfredi and Signor Luigi Maranzoni.

MANY BUILDINGS DECAY.

It is known that St. Mark's is not the only building in Venice which is in serious danger. In all parts of the city of the seas towers can be seen leaning very much out of the perpendicular. Some of the finest of the old palaces are in a grievous state of decay. Many of the famous churches, besides that of St. Mark, show alarming traces of the action of time and the effect of unstable foundations.

The Italian Government is fully alive to the necessity for action. The Palace of the Doges is undergoing thorough repair. Several churches are being strengthened, and monuments which have fallen are being replaced. A grant of money for this purpose is made every year, and small contributions are levied from visitors in the form of nominal admission fees, which make a substantial total in the course of a year.

ACTION OF WATER.

Many causes are assigned for the state of affairs in Venice. The most important is the neglect of the past. Undeterred by repeated warnings, nothing was done by the Venetians to ensure the safety of their historic buildings until Venice was merged into the kingdom of Italy. Another cause is the action of the water on the plaster of old foundations. This was a mixture of lime and sand, which has been removed by the continual oozing of the water. Earthquake shocks, which are frequent in Venice, have also contributed to weaken many structures. Undoubtedly, the origin of much of the evil can be traced to these successive shocks. In some quarters the wash of steamers on the Grand Canal has been cited as the cause of trouble. This argument, however, is scarcely worth serious consideration.

As far as the Church of St. Mark is concerned, the experts in their report distinctly state that partial restorations carelessly undertaken in the past have added so considerably to the weight of the building that they have done more harm than good.

There is little doubt that the authorities will act promptly in the case of St. Mark's. It is well, for the church is a witness of the history of Venice. The city was founded in the year 421; the first Doge was elected

BOERS FOR THE STATES.

Are Looking For Suitable Farms to Settle On.

Seeking abandoned farms, which may be used as homesteads for Boer exiles, Major-General Piet Van Zeyler is touring the United States, says the Buffalo Express. Until after the outbreak of the Boer war Major Zeyler's home was at Ladysmith. When the British overwhelmed the South African republics he left South Africa and went to Europe. While in Munich, Major Zeyler was appointed the leader of the Boer patriots in that city. As most of the people are agriculturists, and in Europe there is but little field for their work, they decided to come to this country. Major Van Zeyler was commissioned to find farms for the newcomers in the United States.

"Although it is rather discouraging to begin all over again, still that's the fortunes of war," said Major Van Zeyler.

"The English Government has offered good farms to us, still I do not think there is one man in the colony at Munich who would accept. We figure that we are obliged to give alliance to the English, while they return part of the property taken from us during the war. It is hardly a fair bargain, and one which no self-respecting Boer would enter into.

"Because of the many Germans in the Middle West, I am trying to secure lands in that section of the country. As we were much impoverished by the war, I am obliged to find abandoned farms wherever possible. Already I have a list of several hundred of these farms in Ohio, and as many more in Indiana and Illinois. For the past three months I have been pursuing my search.

"I have received most excellent treatment since coming to America. Everybody I have called on in the towns and cities have made me welcome. At Washington, where I interviewed the Land Office officials about my scheme, I received every courtesy. The German Ambassador insisted that I should make his house my headquarters during my stay at the capital.

"By November 1, 1905, I expect that the Boer colonists will begin to come to this country. In a few years I hope that my countrymen will be in prosperous circumstances in their adopted country."

Major Van Zeyler fought in all the Boer campaigns since 1893. At Majuba Hill he lost one son, and another was killed in the siege of Ladysmith.

NO WORK DEGRADES JAPS.

Their Civilization Makes People Happy.

While English profess to hate bad manners, bad language, and dirt, they put up with these things, but in Japan they do not exist, said Mr. Samuel Middleton Fox, in an address on "Some Lessons From Japan," at a meeting of the Japan Society of London recently. Societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals were also nonexistent in Japan, for there was no need for them. No work seemed to degrade the Japanese. At Kobe ships were coaled by strings of healthy, laughing girls, undemoralized by their daily labor.

British cities festered into slums—their spread forth in one-story houses with miniature gardens. Their civilization made the people happy and efficient because their principles and practice coincided, and that was why their civilization succeeded while that of Great Britain did not. They lived up to the principles of their religion, while Britishers hardly professed to do so.

"We think yours is a glorious

LANCE FOR THE MICROBES

A GREAT STEP FORWARD HAS BEEN MADE.

Scientists Claim to Have Made Some Most Important Discoveries.

Another discovery of the means by which disease microbes are fought off by the blood is announced in a recent issue of the London Daily Mail. It follows the line of the discovery that the white blood corpuscles are largely engaged in devouring the disease germs.

Now here comes the great advance which has been recently made in the discovery of opsonins. This new word is derived from a Greek word which means to make tasty, and that is exactly what opsonins do. They are, as it were, a sauce which is spread over the microbes and makes them tasty for the white corpuscles to swallow.

SAUCE FOR THE MICROBE.

To explain this wonder a little more fully. If a colony of tubercle bacilli gain access to a healthy body the first thing which takes place is that they become coated with tubercle opsonin from the fluids of the blood, and then the white corpuscles come and have a hearty meal. But if the body is not healthy and has no tubercle opsonin, the white corpuscles leave the bacilli alone to increase. The great point is that the white corpuscles themselves do not possess the initiative to attack microbes, but it is the opsonins in the blood fluids which are the motive for the action of the white corpuscles.

This is proved by the fact that one can take white corpuscles from a tuberculous patient and make them swallow plenty of tubercle bacilli, if one puts in some of the blood fluids of a healthy person containing the sauce for the tubercle bacilli, whereas the white corpuscles of a healthy person will not swallow the bacilli if there be added some of the blood fluids of a tuberculous patient which contain no sauce.

It must be understood that nature has provided opsonins not only against the tubercle bacillus, but, so far as we know, against every microbe which attacks the human body. For instance, there is an opsonin against the microbe which causes pneumonia, and this disease affords one of the prettiest demonstrations of the new discovery.

Pneumonia is a disease in which a well-marked crisis occurs. The crisis of pneumonia is a definite fall in the temperature and the pulse rate, accompanied by a great amelioration of the patient's symptoms. It occurs quite suddenly, and generally lasts a few hours only; now it has been shown that as soon as the crisis occurs the amount of anti-pneumonia opsonin in the blood increases enormously, so that we think that the crisis is due to the redevelopment of these opsonins.

MAY BE HELPED.

Another instance which occurs in nearly every one at one time or another may be quoted. It is found that in an inflamed finger the amount of opsonins against the infecting microbe in the blood-fluids of the finger is less than that in the rest of the body. But now if a hot fomentation be applied to the finger, more blood containing a larger quantity of the opsonin is caused to circulate through the inflamed part, and so the white corpuscles are made to enjoy the microbes more, and the finger tends to get well. So our blood is like a restaurant where the waiter brings you a tray full of different sauces and you have one with your fish, another with your steak, and so on.

The work is going on in dusty London laboratories, quietly. This is, perhaps, the first bubble of it

PARISH CLERK'S RECORD.

Has Assisted at Thousands of Weddings and Burials.

After officiating at 5,668 christenings, 1,078 weddings, and 8,448 burials Mr. Henry Wildamith Badger has resigned his post of parish clerk of Great Marlow, says the London Daily Mail.

During his fifty odd years of office Mr. Badger has served under six vicars and 57 curates. The clerkship has been in his family since 1789, when his great grandfather was appointed.

The vicar who appointed Mr. Badger kept half a dozen sheep, which grazed in the churchyard. One hot summer's day Mr. Badger went to fetch a register from the vestry, and the sheep, which were resting in the shades of the porch, followed him into the deeper shadows of the church.

While Mr. Badger walked down a side aisle the sheep pattered unnoticed up the nave, made themselves comfortable and were locked in.

By-and-by the sexton reported that they were missing from the churchyard. Messengers were sent in all directions, the catacombs under the church were searched in vain, and it was concluded that the vicar's sheep had been stolen.

When the church was opened for service next day, however, the sheep rushed out. They had eaten the covers of cushions and hassocks, and had evidently made themselves comfortable in the pulpit and other places to which the ordinary congregation is not admitted.

IN A HARBIN HOSPITAL

SCENES IN THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Men Who Give Their Lives For the Czar—Conditions in the Army.

First Scene—A long room in a military hospital at Harbin. The air is permeated with the pungent odor of iodoform. The beds are filled with bandaged human forms, some silent, others moaning or wailing, others growing cold and rigid. All faces are pale, bloodless, and distorted with pain. Nurses move swiftly, almost noiselessly, about this chamber of horrors, at one end of which stands a doctor in military uniform, who is showing a Russian correspondent over the place, writes a London Telegraph correspondent. The two are now watching the once powerful frame of a Cossack, which shudders from time to time as if convulsed by an electric shock. "What's the matter with him?" asks the journalist. "He received a bullet in the spinal column, poor fellow," the physician explains, "and he is in great pain. The bullet is still there." "Will he recover?" The doctor puts his lips close to the correspondent's ear and says in a soft tone, "The chances are that he will pass away in a day or two; but if he did recover, both his legs would be paralyzed for ever."

Slowly the Cossack opens his big blue eyes wider and wider, until they seem to start from their sockets. "What are your honors whispering for? You think I don't know what you're saying. Well, then, I do, and just as well as if you had spoken aloud. Three times I have been wounded and in hospital.

AND NOW I AM DYING.

Well, and what of it? It's God's will." And a dark shadow flitted over his face—flitted, and was gone in a twinkling. "Nonsense, my dear fellow; you'll surely get better. You—?" "Cure others," the dying Cossack interrupted; "all I ask for is a priest. But for heaven's sake

groom.
There is little doubt that the authorities will act promptly in the case of St. Mark's. It is well, for the church is a witness of the history of Venice. The city was founded in the year 421; the first Doge was elected in the year 697, the Church of St. Mark was begun in the year 830. Built on the waters, its first foe was fire, which destroyed it in the year 976. The church as we know it was consecrated, after rebuilding, in 1085. Since then every century has added to its splendor and its fame.—Herbert Tomtel, in London Daily Express.

THEY GAMBLE AND LIE.

English Vicar Speaks of Britain's Vices.

"It was once my privilege to hear a well-known peer thus describe the peculiarities of his family: 'Jim drinks, but does not lie; I lie, but do not drink, while Jack both lies and drinks.'"

In this manner the Rev. Joseph Henry Widdley, Vicar of St. Mary's, the parish church of the old-fashioned Lancashire town of Clitheroe, introduces a strong denunciation of the lying and scandal-mongering which, he declares, exists among his flock.

"As a community, our besetting sin is not drink," he continues. "We gamble more than we drink, and we lie more than we gamble. Nor is our lying of that harmless kind which tells of the mighty deeds we have done and the sharp rebuffs we have uttered. There are not a few whose hobby is the dissemination of malicious untrue reports about their neighbors. In a community so extraordinarily credulous this vice is a veritable plague spot. There is no statement too wild, no scandal too extravagant, too obtained an instant and implicit belief. There was a day when if a dishdaint he shot him with a pistol or cut him with a sword. In later days he beat him between the eyes with his fists, but evolution rolls on, and to-day he goes out into the street and lies about him."

WINGED AERIAL EXPRESSES.

Santos Dumont Says We'll Soon Be Travelling in Them.

Writing in the new French magazine, "Le Sate Tent" (I Know Everything), M. Santos Dumont, the famous French aeronaut, prophesies that before many years are passed a complete revolution will have taken place in modern methods of travelling.

Transcontinental aerial expresses will fly between St. Petersburg and Paris. Men of this generation will take their seats in them as naturally as did their grandfathers in the first railway carriages.

Paris will be transformed by aerial stations at which passengers will alight and embark on flying omnibuses.

Winged warships will menace modern fleets and wage war with submarine—perhaps put whole armies to flight. Very possibly some bold explorer will reach the North Pole without much difficulty in a dirigible balloon.

"What would you say," adds M. Santos Dumont, "if I told you that next summer I am confident of giving a new impulse to aerial navigation; that I myself hope to be able, before ending my experiences, to cruise over Europe for a week at a time—without descending to earth—in a yacht that will be in itself a flying house?"

A SENSE OF PROPRIETY.

"You wouldn't sell your vote, would you?"

"No, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "But if a gentleman what's runnin' for office was to give me two dollars, common gratitude would make me vote for him."

and practice coincided, and that was why their civilization succeeded while that of Great Britain did not. They lived up to the principles of their religion, while Britishers hardly professed to do so.

"We think yours is a glorious faith," said a Japanese to me, "with the highest and most noble precepts, but we see no signs of its influence in the conduct of your nations—or, indeed, in that of individuals who come here. We should be ashamed to profess to follow the Sermon on the Mount and act as you do."

Mr. Fox thought the source of Japan's amazing perfection was to be found in the fact that her ideals were not enshrined in the temple, but were brought down to the market place. The position of women in Japan was briefly touched upon. Trained to the bliss of self-abnegation and self-devotion, her ideal of life was to make those around her happy. Her education was thus summed up by Professor Jinze Naruse, who founded the first university for women: "We must educate women first as souls, then as members of society, and then as women."

SMELTING IRON IN A HAT.

Scientific Miracles Being Performed in a Music Hall.

A new scientific turn is being given at a London music hall. Miss Lu Robinson shows how wrought iron can be obtained from iron ore without the use of a furnace. She has a table covered with sand, several pairs of tongs, crucibles, and other paraphernalia. The lady fills a crucible with crushed iron ore, adds a little powder, ignites it, and in two seconds pours out pure wrought iron at a heat of 3,000 degrees Centigrade, or 5,200 degrees Fahr., into the sand. She also fills a top hat with sand, and repeats the experiment.

Then a crucible with a hole in the bottom is placed over a 15-inch cylinder filled with water. The bottom of the cylinder is made of iron. When the iron in the crucible melts, it drops through the water and through the iron at the bottom of the cylinder. Another feature is the making of a horseshoe in a few seconds by pouring wrought iron into a mould.

The process is the invention of Mr. W. Vautin, a metallurgical chemist. The crushed ore is mixed with a reagent in which the secret lies. It is the reaction on the iron ore which produces the enormous heat mentioned. The energy generated in one second is equivalent to 137 horse-power.

THE NORTH POLE.

Commander Peary is to make another attempt to reach the North Pole. Pioneering by his own long experience, he is having built a vessel that is meant to combine all the advantageous qualities for its task. It will be, as he himself expressed it, "the ablest ship that ever pointed her nose inside the Arctic or the Antarctic Circle." Commander Peary will next summer make the comparatively short voyage to the shores of Grant Land, where he will take, as a part of his party, the picked men of the Eskimo tribe resident there, with whom he has established friendly relations. He will spend the winter there, and, with the return of light, will take a sledge journey across the central polar pack. In this way he hopes to reach the Pole.

The north Pole will at some time be won from mystery; and, though the public curiosity about it is less than it once was, when the much-tried task is finally accomplished there will be a burst of world-wide enthusiasm. After that event—which, we may hope, will come by the energy of our countryman—the business of the explorer will practically be ended.

the waiter brings you a tray full of different sauces and you have one with your fish, another with your steak, and so on.

The work is going on in dusty London laboratories, quietly. This is, perhaps, the first bubble of it that has come to the surface of the every-day world. But the up-to-date medical world feels that a great step forward has been made, and proportionately honors the quiet and popular scientist who has made it.

OPPORTUNITY.

Lord Strathcona Gives Good Advice to Young Fellows.

"Be content with your present lot, but always be fitting yourself for something better and something higher. Do not despise what you are. Be satisfied for the time, not grumbling and finding fault. If you want to get higher, to a better position, only cheerful perseverance will bring you there; grumbling will not help you on an inch. Your future really depends almost entirely on yourself, and is what you like to make it; I would like to impress this fact upon you. Do the work yourself; don't wait for friends to use their influence on your behalf; don't depend on the help of others. Of course, opportunity is a great thing, and it comes to some men more frequently than to others. But there are very few whom it does not visit at one time or another, and if you are not ready for it and have not prepared to welcome it, that is your fault, and you are the loser. Apart from that which we call genius, I believe that one man is able to do as well as any other, provided the opportunity presents itself, and he is blessed with good health. Much of what I would advise young men to do is contained in the old counsel, 'Trust in Providence, and keep your powder dry.'"

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

We hear much about forging to the front, taking time by the forelock, seizing the bull by the horns, and the like, and also that the man with the tail-hold is entirely ignored. Nine men out of ten wisely follow, and succeed, where one does who charges around at the front all the time. If you miss the forelock, seize the tail. It is the hanging on more than the particular hold that counts. The man will go just as fast and nearly as far who has held of the tail as the one hanging onto the horn; besides, he can hold on better, and is in less danger. Young men, don't be too anxious to get rapidly to the front, but hang on to what you have, and you will get ahead in the world just as fast as you deserve.

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity is now the prevailing religion of the world. Its adherents, according to Dr. Roberts, amount to 477,090,158. The next religious faith in point of numbers is Confucianism, with 250,000,000 adherents. Hindooism is third with 190,000,000 and Mohammedanism fourth with 176,834,372. Buddhism is given 147,900,000. The various smaller heathen faiths count up only 118,129,470. This is on the basis of a population of the globe of 1,480,000,000. In other words, the adherents of Christianity comprise just about one-half of the world's population.

"Is it true," asked Mr. Quizo, "that your husband ordered Dr. Smoother out of the house?" "Yes. Poor Jack had been carrying the baby all night and every night for a week, and was run down to a thread. I called the doctor, and he told Jack that he must take exercise."

over his face-mitted, and was gone in a twinkling. "Nonsense, my dear fellow; you'll surely get better. You—!" "Cure others," the dying Cossack interrupted. "All I ask for is a priest. But for heaven's sake give me a priest of my own church."

The agonizing warrior was an Old Believer, that is to say, a Russian dissenter. The differences between his church and that to which the Czar belongs are very slight, and have to do mainly with outward ceremonies and the ritual, but not with dogmas. Still, to the Old Believers they are matters of eternal life and death. Now, these dissenters are very numerous and very well off in Russia, although disfranchised and persecuted. In Siberia especially they have a large following, and the brave Siberian Cossacks belong to that church almost to a man.

Their priests, naturally, went to the front soon after the war broke out, and great was the joy of the Old Believing soldiers, for whom death thereupon lost most of its terrors. But the Orthodox monks would not hear of their rivals, and petitioned the authorities to send them home. "Can we not give the Old Believers the last consolations of religion as well as their own priests, and better?" they asked. And how could an Orthodox general answer, if not in the affirmative? True, the Old Believers' priests had come

AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.

solely for their own co-religionists, the Siberian Cossacks, and they were living at their own expense, too. They were a burden to no one. But, none the less, they were elbowed out by the monks, and now the Old Believing soldiers must die unshriven.

"All I want is a priest of our church," repeated the dying Cossack. And the doctor asked, "Can't you do with a monk of the Orthodox church?" But the patient, over whose features the shadow fell again but this time did not pass away, made no answer. Physician and pressman looked at each other in silence for a while, reading each other's thoughts. Then the dying man broke the silence in words that were oracular in their simplicity. "God is very just. . . . We have come into a foreign country, yet we cannot do things properly in our own. . . . And now we are dying for it. . . . He closed his eyes and relapsed into silence. Truly great is the sacrifice, spiritual as well as material, which soldiers like this are making for the Czar.

SMALL TOWNS DYING OUT.

London and Other Great Centres Draw People Away.

Mr. Arthur H. Anderson gave an address on the decline of the country town before the British Society of Arts recently.

"It is hardly conceivable," he said, "that as many as 165 English towns with populations varying from 2,000 to 20,000, are on the down-grade."

"The question arises whether it is not desirable to set on foot some national enquiry for the consideration of this important matter. It is no obscure or trivial circumstance."

As a remedy, Mr. Anderson, suggested the removal of manufacturing business from great cities to the country.

"The smaller towns," he added, "are now feeling, with the villages and hamlets, the terrible suction of the great cities. Railways and road traffic in some measures have contributed to bring about this result; and in the future the motor-car must obviously have a great effect on the distribution of population."

"If the tide of population can again be turned towards the smaller towns and villages, the housing question will, I fear, form an insuperable barrier."

BLEW UP WITH DYNAMITE

REVOLTING CRUELTY BY
FRENCH OFFICIALS.

Congo Natives Were Served With
Head Made Into a
Broth.

The Paris *Matin* furnishes very precise details of the revolting acts of savage cruelty which have led to the arrest of a colonial official and two companions. The worst offences charged against the worst of King Leopold's tortures in the Congo do not exceed these accusations in horror.

It appears that on July 14 last several Europeans at Brazzaville celebrated the national fête by a dinner, at which they all got drunk. After the meal one of them, by way of diversion, suggested that they "try a little dynamite on a nigger." The idea was hailed with delight.

NEGRO BLOWN UP.

A negro was bound to stakes in the ground and a dynamite cartridge driven into his shoulder. The "performance" took place in one of the interior courts of the Government buildings, and the spectators having collected at a safe distance, the fuse was lighted, and the living body blown to atoms.

Some time after this, at another convivial gathering, another "experiment" was suggested. A negro was to be caught, decapitated, and his head made into a broth.

The natives were then to be called to a feast, and the broth served to them as part of it. After they had partaken copiously of it, they were to be shown with what it had been made, and the horror and disgust depicted on their faces was to constitute the "entertainment." The programme was carried out to the letter, and the "entertainment" voted highly amusing.

The discovery of these horrors was due to the fact that the official related them as amusing experiences in long letters to friends in France, one of whom, however, took another view of them, and simply communicated the letter to the Minister of the Colonies, who ordered the legal authorities at Brazzaville to open an inquiry. One of the parties to the crimes was arrested, and made a confession, implicating the rest.

The trial will take place at Brazzaville, and the official is now on his way to Bordeaux, where he will be embarked, under guard, for Africa. He is a man of somewhat delicate aspect, not giving at all the impression of savagery.

The accused are also charged with setting four negroes in a row and firing at them, to see whether the modern rifle bullet would kill four men at a time; also scolding and killing negroes to see the effect of sabre cuts.

The manager of the Limpoko concession, in the Ubangi region, M. Dubois, confirms the statements which have been made concerning the accused. He declares that this sort of purposeless outrage is very much commoner than is generally supposed, and is one of the causes of the revolts which are so common in these regions.

AN AMAZING EXPLANATION.

The *Presse* published an interview with a colonial official, who declares that the outrages alleged against the official are perfectly well known to everyone in the Congo administration ever since they were committed, over 18 months ago. They had been regarded in a matter-of-fact fashion, and many persons were astounded at the furore created in Paris by the revelation.

He asks why 18 months were allowed to elapse if the heinousness of the offence were the only reason for

A GHOST IN YELLOW.

Salvation Army Barracks in South
Wales Haunted.

"Not for £100 would I again go through the experience," is the declaration of a gentleman living at Rhymney, South Wales, who, with companions, set himself to lay a "ghost," which is said to haunt the local Salvation Army barracks.

The spectre takes the form of a tall, stoutly-built lady, clad in yellow, with a drawn face of ghastly hue, and terrible gleaming eyes.

Salvation Army lasses are not usually given to romancing, but the young lady captain of the barracks has been so unnerved that she will not enter the place.

"I have not actually seen the spirit, or whatever it may be," she said, "but a few months ago I heard a mysterious rustling sound as if some woman were walking close past me. On Wednesday night I distinctly felt an arm placed across the bed."

Her female colleague, a lieutenant, has seen the spectre, and has in consequence received such a shock that she is now prostrate.

This woman first saw the spectre when she was sweeping the stairs at the barracks. Suddenly the tall woman in yellow walked with noiseless steps through the hall into the kitchen, where she seemed to melt into thin air. Two evenings later unaccountable knockings were heard in the hall.

One night recently half a dozen men stopped in the house. About half-past four one of the watches saw the "woman in yellow" passing a doorway, and, calling to his friends, he darted after her, but not a trace could be found.

While the rest were away a tradesman went to another doorway, and there saw the ghostly visitant with the long, drawn face and the horrible, burning eyes. The tradesman managed to gasp out a question, asking the spectre if it were in trouble to say so "in God's name." At that expression the eyes lit up with a still more unearthly radiance, and without a word the "ghost" glided away and was seen no more.

DIDN'T COMPLAIN.

He was such a weak and humble little man that when he came into the grocer's to make complaint the assistant was disposed to be haughty and imperious.

"May I inquire," he said, in a small voice, "if any gentleman here sold my wife some butter yesterday?"

"I'm the man," responded a big, brawny fellow.

"Oh, excuse me," exclaimed the customer, shrinking; "I meant no offence. The butter is all right, but I wanted to say that three colors of hair in one roll is somewhat incongruous. And I just thought I might also add a request that if you could send up a brush and comb with the next lot we should be ever so much obliged. Of course, it was an oversight on your part, and I am not complaining, you understand—not complaining, merely suggesting."

The assistant's face was a study. "And," went on the little man, "I don't think it is quite fair to put tacks at ten cents the pound in butter at twenty-five cents, unless you make a discount for difference in weight and prices, or throw in a hammer so that we can draw the tacks upon getting the butter on the table."

The assistant gasped, and still the little man went on.

"Referring again to the hair mentioned previously," he said, "permit me to say that I find no fault with its quality or its length. The incongruity of color was the only objection. In the old times we read that Samson had long hair and a great deal of it, and your butter has rights our entire family is bound

WIDOW BURNED TO DEATH

HORRIBLE SUTTEE STILL
PRACTISED IN INDIA.

Five Men Sentenced to Various
Terms of Imprisonment for
the Crime.

Despite all efforts of the Indian Government to stamp out the horrible practice of burning widows alive on the funeral pyres of their husbands, in remote districts the suttee, as the fatal rite is called, is still practised occasionally with all the accompanying ceremonies prescribed by ancient traditions. Of this a gruesome instance has just come to light which shows, incidentally, that the atrocious sacrifice is still regarded as a praiseworthy act of piety by many Hindoos, and but for the heavy restraining hand of British authority would probably again become common.

A while ago, Chaudhri Missir, a Brahmin who had held firmly to the faith of his fathers, died in the village of Sanchari, situated in a district where the occasional visits of the tax collector are the only evidences of foreign domination with which the inhabitants are acquainted. His relatives wished to give him an old-fashioned funeral worthy of one who had been so scrupulous in the observance of all the ceremonials of his religion, and his widow, apparently, was nothing loath to offer herself as

A SACRIFICE.

Arrangements were accordingly made for the cremation together of the living and the dead on the banks of a small river. Some ground was staked off in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross, on which the funeral pyre was built. After the body of the dead man had been laid upon it the widow bathed in the river, and then, adorned as for a bridal, seated herself on the pyre alongside of her husband's corpse and called upon her son, Juggernath Missir, to perform his filial duty as a devout Hindoo.

In the presence of a vast crowd which had assembled Juggernath lighted some wheat stalks and after walking three times around the pyre applied the lighted ends as custom prescribes, to the mouth of the dead man. This failed to ignite the pyre, however. Then four Brahmins, Balkishun Missir, Dwarka Missir, Ram Charan Missir and Lachman Tewari—the three former near relatives of Chaudhri Missir—performed the *Humad*. This consisted in the burning of incense and the placing of lighted chips of wood that had been dipped in melted butter beneath the pyre. Meanwhile, the widow, seemingly absorbed in a pious ecstasy, gave no sign of fear. Just before the flames reached her she stood up and turned to the setting sun, but immediately fell back on the pyre apparently overcome by the heat and smoke. If in her agony she uttered any cries they were drowned by the

SHOUTS OF THE FANATICS.

the clashing of cymbals, the beating of drums and the tooting of the Sank shills. And thus her ashes mingled with those of her husband.

The authorities got wind of the affair and started an investigation. They were met with point blank denials that there had been any cremation either of the living or the dead. Perjury has been reduced to a fine art in India and in such a cause lying is accounted as righteousness. But from the contradictory testimony of unwilling witnesses the astute agents of the government succeeded in getting at the substantial facts of the case. Juggernath Missir the filial son, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; the other Missirs got three years apiece; Lachman Tewari, 1½ years, and a conch blower and a couple of drummers will

FIRST CURE OF A LEPER

BOY HEALED AFTER TWO
YEARS' TREATMENT.

Not Much Medicine, Cleanliness,
Hot Baths and Increased
Nutrition.

The first modern cure of leprosy is recorded. Dr. Isadore Dyer, who is consulting leprologist to the Louisiana lepers' camp, reports the case. The patient was Louis Sinnet, a fifteen-year-old boy of New Orleans. The skin is as smooth as a girl's and the glassy stare is gone from his eyes.

When Louis Sinnet was committed to the home in October, 1902, his body was the color of coffee—rather, the light brown hue of the café au lait. He was covered from head to foot with leprosy ulcers; his face was blotched and puckered up with open sores; he had no eyebrows and lashes, and he had the expression of a satyr. The mouth was drawn down sidewise across his face. When he smiled—so light-hearted a boy was he that even in the depth of this misery he could smile—the contortion of the face was most horrible.

Now he is handsome to look at. His face is clear, with a slight touch of color in the cheeks—a most unusual thing in a creole. The skin is as tender as that of a baby, having virtually been made over. There is a new growth of hair and lashes on his once bald head and unshaded eyes, and the eye, which was formerly dull, bleared and glassy, without expression, is clear, and shadows all the emotions of his mind.

Ten other patients at the Louisiana Lepers' Home are on a fair way to recovery. In every case at the home most wonderful improvement has been made.

All the treatment means is indefatigable perseverance in treatment, not for days, but months and years. If the remedy is taken early enough, and maintained long enough, leprosy can be cured in cases where the patient is not in the last stages, where the disease has not made such terrible inroads that the sources of life have been sapped, and there is not sufficient foundation on which to

BUILD A NEW BODY.

"I do not want to be understood as saying that every case of leprosy can be cured, without spot or blemish," said Dr. Dyer.

"It is impossible to predict perfect cure in any case. But I do claim, and have demonstrated, that every case of leprosy can be greatly ameliorated by the severe and rigid course of living prescribed at the home."

"It is impossible on first seeing a patient afflicted with leprosy to determine whether he can be cured. That can only be shown by the trial."

"There is no secret about the process," he says. "I am not claiming to have made any wonderful discovery. Simply by the application and continuation of the methods that have been used for leprosy since the disease was known, applying them with scientific skill, the disease can be cured."

"Absolute cleanliness, pure food, and regularity of living are enforced. The virtue of the treatment is that it re-enforces the tissues that have been eaten away by the disease, and enables the system to work them off. It is simply the enlistment of science to aid Nature in throwing off the encroachment of disease and to rebuild the destroyed tissues. Constant bathing is a great feature to enable the skin to throw off all impurities at once."

"Certain ointments are used in small quantities, and an extremely limited quantity of drugs is also

had regard to a matter of fact fashion, and many persons were astounded at the furore created in Paris by the revelation.

He asks why 18 months were allowed to elapse if the heinousness of the offence were the only reason for the prosecution, and declares that the truth is that the administration winks at such cases, since the guilty parties are generally good hands at squeezing taxes from the natives.

M. Gentil, the present Commissioner-General of the Congo, is a ferocious negro-phobe, who would excuse everything to a subordinate who brings in the taxes, and it is only because this has created discontent among the less successful subordinates that the matter was brought to the notice of the Paris authorities in such a way that Gentil, even after 18 months, has been obliged to take action.

KILLED BY OVERWORK.

Hours Men Put in at Some London Bakeshops.

Excessive work-hours are not unusual in London, England, industries as revealed at an inquest recently.

Henry Frederick Sautler, of Stepney, died from overwork at the age of forty-one. On five days a week he baked bread for fifteen hours a day, and on Saturdays he slaved for twenty-three hours, and sometimes longer. Not even his Sundays were free, for there were dinners to be cooked, says the London Daily Mail.

"At midnight I found him lying dead in the bakeshop," his wife said. "He had complained of being overworked for sometime. Sometimes he got 2s more than his 32s salary, but then his master wanted to stop his allowance of a loaf."

George Aitcheler, the foreman at the bakeshop, said that the bakers usually started at nine in the evening and worked until noon the next day, but on Saturdays the hours were longer still. "We get our meals as best we can while the bread is in the oven," he added, arousing a cry of "Shame" from the jury. "Ten hours a day is the trade union time."

A fellow-baker, named William Brick, said that he had been working fifteen hours a day, twenty-three on Saturdays, and six hours on Sunday. Then sometimes they had to wait three hours for their money.

Joseph Roger, who trades at Rosemont road, Hampstead, as the German Laundry Company, was fined £8 9s. 6d., including costs, at Marylebone for employing three young women, aged seventeen, nineteen, and twenty, for twenty-eight consecutive hours, including meal times, or 24½ hours without. Another girl was employed for 27½ hours, and another all night.

KING'S TREASURE HOUSE.

The plate-room at Marlborough House contains what is probably the most valuable collection of treasures in any private house in England. The room is underground and is lighted by electricity, the walls being lined by bookcases containing many rare volumes presented to King Edward and the Prince of Wales from time to time, forming a very valuable library. In big iron safes in the centre of the room is stored away a wonderful collection of gold and silver plate, including two enormous silver pilgrim bottles, presented by Alexander III. of Russia to King Edward, and a priceless solid gold embossed shield, which was a present to the sovereign from a number of Indian princes.

An Irish post-boy, having driven a gentleman a long journey during torrents of rain, was asked if he was not very wet. "Arrah! I would not care about being very wet, if I was not so very dry, your honor."

to say that I had no idea of its quality or its length. The incongruity of color was the only objection. In the old times we read that Samson had long hair and a great deal of it, and your butter has rights our entire family is bound to respect. Our only regret was that you did not send it up in a cage."

The assistant had now fallen against the counter. Still the little man paid no heed.

"I might possibly," he continued, gently, "touch upon its age, but I have reason to suspect that this butter is made from milk, and that the milk came from a cow, and that the cow is a female. Now, I have been taught from my youth upwards to abstain from all references to age in relation to all female kind. Therefore I shall say no more except that the phrase, 'feeble old age,' does not in the remotest degree apply to this case."

"I wish you'd send up to the house a pound of soda, four bars of soap, a packet of starch, and fourteen pounds of sugar. My wife asked me to leave the order, and she said she'd look round herself and see about the butter. Good-morning!" And the little man walked meekly out.

TSARSKOE-SELO.

Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Czar is supposed to have secreted himself during the riot, is twenty-two versts from St. Petersburg, and owes its origin to a cottage, hothouse, and zoological garden which belonged to Peter the Great. It became an Imperial residence in the time of Catherine I. and Elizabeth, but received its principal embellishments from Catherine II. Originally the statues, pedestals, and capitals of the numerous columns, as well as all the vases, carving, and other ornaments in front, were covered with gold-leaf. When the gilding wore off the contractors engaged in repairing it offered the Empress half a million of silver roubles for the fragments of gold-leaf, but she refused the offer.

THE ANTI-AMPUTATION JAPS.

During the present war the Japanese have followed the new rule generally of not amputating shattered limbs on the fields of battle, but of putting a plaster of paris dressing on them. So far, out of 600 wounded Russians, only an arm has been amputated, and in that case the arm had to be removed in consequence of trouble supervening. In all cases the bones have healed well. It is clear that the gunshot wounds from the modern infantry rifles are less dangerous to life than they were in former days. Wounds received in the lungs or stomach heal often without surgical treatment or operation. All pieces of shot or garments taken from wounded men are sent to Tokio, where they are being preserved, as also are all other 'preparations' resulting from the surgical treatment of the wounded.

BE THOROUGH.

I am often tired in, but never of, my work.—Whitfield.

Do everything you may undertake thoroughly and well; nothing in this world is worth doing unless it is done thoroughly.—Duke of Connaught.

Apart from all merely natural aids, apart from those chances of rising in the world, of professional or literary, or artistic distinction, there is no greater blessing for a man than to have acquired that healthy instinct which leads him to take delight in his work for the work's sake.—Lord Stanley.

Usually when a man proposes it's in a back parlor with the gas turned so low that he doesn't realize what he's up against until it's verlastingly too late.

facts of the case. Juggernath Missir the filial son, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; the other Missirs got three years apiece; Lachman Toffari, 1½ years, and a conch blower and a couple of drummers will spend nine months in jail. They will all be regarded as martyrs when they regain their freedom, but not for many years will another widow be burned at Sanchari or the district round about.

JEWISH COLONIES IN CANADA

Negotiations for Acquiring Tracts for Settlement.

Negotiations are said to be proceeding between Lord Rothschild and the Canadian Immigration authorities for the formation of great Jewish colonies in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada, says the London Daily Express.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Chief Commissioner of Immigration for western Canada, recently arrived at Liverpool from Winnipeg. He states that he has had several consultations with Lord Rothschild at Tring, his Hertfordshire seat. He has now returned to Liverpool, and leaves in a few days for Canada to report to the Dominion Government.

There are 271,000,000 acres of prairie land in western Canada, only 5,500,000 of which are under cultivation.

Jewish colonies in Canada would, it is stated, have great advantages over those proposed to be established in East Africa. The agricultural capabilities of the former are known, while Uganda is practically an unknown country, for the produce of which there is little demand.

The Canadian Government propose to make free grants of land to Jews, which will become their own property at the end of three years if properly cultivated.

In the meantime the option is offered to Lord Rothschild of immediate purchase, so that the colonies may become self-supporting at once. Lord Rothschild's scheme includes the emigration of a large number of the alien Jews in the East End of London.

REDISTRIBUTION IN BRITAIN.

How Representation Would be Changed.

The King's speech on opening the British Parliament was more newsy than such oratory usually is, announcing, as it did, a bill to redistribute seats. There has been no re-appointment since 1885. In the interval various cities have grown immensely, so that they are now under-represented, while many country constituencies have lost population, with the result that they are at present over-represented. Looking to the three chief constituent parts of the United Kingdom, England at present has one member of Parliament for each 11,500 electors. Scotland one for each 10,000, and Ireland one for each 6,783. It is proposed by Mr. Balfour to make the voting strength of the constituencies more nearly equal. England has now 465 seats for 31,000,000 of population by the census of 1901; Ireland, 103 for 4,500,000 of population; Scotland, 72 for 4,500,000 of population; and Wales, 30 for 1,500,000 of population. If the present total of 670 members is kept, and seats are redistributed in proportion to population, England would have 500 members, Ireland 73; Scotland 36, and Wales 24. Or, if England gets no more than at present—465 members—Ireland would have 68, Scotland 68, and Wales 23.

Short—"If Long calls with that bill, tell him I'm out." Mrs. Short—"But that would be telling a falsehood." Short—"Nothing of the kind. I'm out of cash."

rebuild the destroyed tissues. Constant bathing is a great feature to enable the skin to throw off all impurities at once.

"Certain ointments are used in small quantities, and an extremely limited quantity of drugs is also given the patient. Strychnine has been given regularly in one to twenty grain doses, and chaulmoorga in gradually increasing doses, from five to 50 drops.

"For both males and females, chaulmoorga oil and strychnine in gradually increasing doses have been given, the treatment varying altogether with the necessity of the patient. Hot baths formed a very large part of the treatment, and the regular diet and exercise, with the excellent fresh air and ozone of the Louisiana pine woods, are potent factors in the treatment."

IN BERLIN AT NIGHT.

City of the Kaiser Then Appears at Its Best.

Berlin is at its best at night. They have discovered the secret of electric lighting, and when people step out from their offices and shops at eight and nine o'clock at night, it is into an enchanted city. The solid palaces, the monstrous statues, the enormous houses, and wide spaces of the long and stately streets, are then soft and gracious with a fairy radiance. It is a city not only of prosperity, but of pure delight. The heaviness of the buildings and the rigidity of their lines are blurred and softened. In this clear Northern air the million lamps blazing from the walls of houses, shining across the interminable streets, and glowing in a straight line down the whispering avenues, have something of the magic gentleness and sensuous inspiration of an Arabian story. You begin to think Berlin is the greatest city in the world.

GLASGOW'S ENTERPRISES.

The city of Glasgow, Scotland, owns a public library of 160,000 volumes and is erecting a number of district libraries; conducts seven model lodging houses—one for women—which shelter 2,430 persons every night and pay 5 per cent. profit; owns twenty-seven blocks of buildings, containing 200 shops and 1,362 buildings, which shelter 9,000 people; public banks, including Koshier banks for Jews, and also washhouses in which hot water is furnished at a trifling price for family laundry work; gas and electric light and power works in which 3,000 men are employed; the street railway system, which employs 3,500 men and carries over 170,000,000 people annually. Furthermore it owns nine public markets, including one for old clothes, a telephone system that pays 15 per cent. on the invested public capital; a labor bureau and a home for inebriates.

PLEASANT THINGS.

A cheerful face is as good for an invalid as pleasant weather. Cheerfulness is health, melancholy is disease. Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of a man in sound moral and physical health as color is to his cheeks, and whenever we see habitual gloom we may be sure there is something radically wrong in the animal economy, or the moral sense. Sydney Smith once gave a lady two-and-twenty receipts against melancholy. One was a bright fire, another to remember all the pleasant things said to her, another to keep a box of sweets on the mantelpiece and a kettle simmering on the hob. These are trivial things in themselves, but life is made up of those little pleasures, and none should be neglected because of their seemingly trifling nature.

"BLESSED BE DRUDGERY"

The Man Who Loves His Work Finds Rest, Food and Medicine.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says:—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text:—My father worketh hitherto, and I work.

The history of all achievement is the history of joyous work. Life is so short that to accomplish much men must toil terribly and incessantly. Early up and always at it, summarizes the successful career. Working hard in the tens, the youth finds himself and develops the raw material of character. Working hard in the twenties, the man lays the foundations of the soul's house. Working hard in the thirties and forties, he slowly rears the walls and superstructure. Working hard in the fifties and sixties, he stores the house with treasure.

Still working at 87, Gladstone and Bismarck were overtaken by death, in the hour of joyous and creative work. What toilers were all these men of achievement, not an idler among the statesmen or scholars or inventors. What the love of music and Beatrice were to Dante, that the love of work is to the youth who would achieve. Therefore the proverb: "Blessed be drudgery." Therefore, when men pleaded with Christ to rest, He answered: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

The man who has found his place and loves his daily task finds that his work is medicinal, and literally recuperative. His amusement oft tire him, but in his work he finds rest and food and medicine. We have all seen illustrations of this striking fact. Here is a man called suddenly away from his work, and he frets, worries, goes restlessly about, regrets his enforced leisure, thinks of his toil, his desk, and no bird ever turned toward the summer with more joy than he

RETURNS TO HIS WORK.

It was the love of his appointed task that stirred Jesus during His marvelous career. How crowded were His thirty years! In contrast, other lives seem empty lives of leisure. During that short earthly career what revolutions He wrought in reform, in ethics, and what achievements He wrought as teacher, thinker, prophet and savior. All His days enfolded with worthy deeds. He literally went about doing good. When the darkness fell He began work afresh. At night, while other men slept, He gave to Nicodemus the doctrine of the second chance, the hope of the new heart for ruined Saul and Augustine and Xavier, for every drunkard and sinner. It was at night, while others slept, that He gave His disciples the fourteenth chapter of John, His wisest, deepest, profoundest teachings of home and heaven and immortality. It was at night, while others slept, that He passed through His Gethsemane and won His victory. In the night He broke the bonds of death of which He could not be holden. At night He crossed the sea and came to His disciples, sleeping in their pain and exhaustion, on the further shore.

And from his master Paul learned how to work.

But besides all this—the care of all the churches—His days were as full of deeds as the sky is full of stars. And what supported Him save the love of His work and the passion for His Master, for whom He toiled.

LOVE LIGHTENED THE TASK.

Love made labor a medicine. To every young man comes the reflection that work helps the worker only when it is worth the doing. To hate one's task is to be injured by it. Work blesses the worker when it is invested with charm and fascination and holds sweet allurements. Happy the boy who wakens and with leaping heart dreams that in an hour he can again undertake the much-loved labor. A youth asks me how he is to know what occupation or profession he should undertake. The answer is near at hand. Does the proposed work pull at your heart-strings and cause you to dream of it by day and night? And when in your vision you stand on the mountain peak of your enterprise and look down on all your tasks, is that peak the acme of your love and hope? If so, these are the heights that you are called upon to climb.

Many a youth has asked me whether or not he was called to the ministry, and I have always answered: "No man is called to the ministry who can be happy outside of it." But God calls some men to sow and some to reap; some to work in wood and iron, some to sing and speak; but no man is called to any task who can be happy anywhere else, and when men go with leaden hearts into an occupation, influenced by parents or friends, or consideration of pride, then they go toward drudgery and failure. These are the great tragedies of life, because the work for them is not worth the doing. These are the many cases where, "Swords cleave to hands that seek the plow,

And laurels miss the soldier's brow." Best of all, work is education. There is a culture that comes without college. Some scholars gain wisdom through the university some become wise through their work. For wisdom can be found in shop and store and field and factory, in kitchen and in office. Education is not given by others, but

GAINED BY ONE'S SELF.

One youth studies geology by lingering over the picture of a rock, but Hugh Miller, the stone mason, mastered geology by lingering over the red sandstone in which he wrought. One boy studies botany by pondering the picture of a field daisy, but Robert Burns mastered the sweet blossom as he plowed the field and plucked the daisies. One boy studies astronomy by memorizing the chart of the sky, but the boy named Ferguson, watching his sheep in the early evening, with one large top for the sun and seven little ones held by strings for the planets, made a chart of the cosmic system, and each night he moved his tops to correspond with the flight of Venus and Mercury and Jupiter.

What knowledge is of most worth? asked Herbert Spencer. Our answer is, That which is self-gained. What culture is finest in quality and sweetest in perfume? That which grows in the garden of solitude where God's skies give rain and dew. God is not the God of a few—He is the God of all. With disinterested love, He has flung wide the gates of His greatest university—the university of hard work. The temple of fame and wisdom stands open by day and by night, but the angel that keeps the door whispers, "Let no drudge, no idler, think to enter here."

by Jesus enters into more direct personal contact with the blind man, thus by the touch of his hand emphasizing the fact that the cure emanated from his person. The blind man's faith in Jesus as the author of his salvation point in the knowledge of this fact.

7. The pool of Siloam—An artificial tank about 18 by 53 feet and originally about 20 feet deep. The smallest of all the Jerusalem pools, located in the extreme southeastern part of the city, and receiving its water supply by means of a subterranean conduit from the "Fountain of the Virgin" (Bethesda), and hence like that fountain marked by the intermittent ebb and flow of the water. The name is variously spelled by rabbinical writers, Josephus, and the early church fathers.

Which—The name Siloam. By interpretation—Translated into our own language.

Sent—The fact that Jesus chose to employ the waters of a pool bearing this name to effect the cure may have had a typical significance. It would doubtless impress upon the blind man's mind the other fact that not from the waters themselves, but from the One sending him, came the power which wrought the cure and opened his eyes.

8. A beggar—By profession, as were so many unfortunate blind and deformed persons, even as that is still the case in our large cities, though the system of Christian charity has greatly lessened the number of such unfortunates to be seen among us.

Sat and begged—Probably at one of the temple gates.

Others . . . others—With those referred to in the preceding verse making three groups of speakers in all.

11. The man that is called Jesus—The definite article indicates that the fame of the person referred to was both great and wide-spread.

MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

Philip Sousa Has An Unpleasant Experience.

Sousa, the March King, had a creepy experience the other night. He has been in England for some time, and in the course of his tour (says M. A. P.) had put up that night at a provincial hotel. Weary from the business of giving a couple of concerts, largely composed of encores, Sousa retired to bed at a pretty early hour for a man with night work to do, being so determined to get a good sleep that he even left untouched the sandwiches which, in obedience to his customary request, had been placed on a table in his bedroom. In the dead of night he was awakened by what seemed to be the sound of a plate being pushed about among the glass and cutlery on his small supper table. He sat up and looked around, but seeing nothing in the dim light of the lowered gas, and concluding that he had been dreaming, hastily sought the warm valley of his pillow again—for it was bitter cold—and slept soundly until morning.

"Lor, sir, what a mess the room's in!" cried the man who brought Sousa's hot water in at nine o'clock. The March King turned over and looked at the room. It was soiled nearly everywhere with black footmarks. They were on the floor, the toilet stand, and the chairs—most particularly the chair upon which Sousa had put his shirt and other underwear. "And it's all over the plate!" said the man with the hot water. And it was. Moreover, the sandwiches had entirely disappeared, and so had the fruit, which had been placed at the side of them.

Putting on his dressing gown and slippers, Sousa helped the man in his search about the room for what

STORY OF CORP. FIELD

2,400 MILES WITH A MAD MISSIONARY.

Fearful Trip Across the Snowy Wilds of Arthabaska With the Rev. Mr. Buckman.

The fearful story of Corporal Field, of the Canadian Mounted Police, who went into the wilds of the polar Northwest with a dog team, rescued a maniac missionary and by force carried him back over 2,400 miles of snow to civilization, rivals all fiction. In his duties as a Presbyterian evangelist in the vast territory bordering British Columbia the Rev. Mr. Buckman, of the Canadian Mission, travelled far into the north country, where the only inhabitants are savage Indians and Canadian halfbreeds in the employ of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, whose stations dot the frozen solitudes from Hudson Bay to the Arctic circle and beyond.

Leaving the last railroad station, Edmonton, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific's most northerly line, for the Arctic regions, Mr. Buckman reached Fort Chippewyan, a supply post of the Hudson Bay Company. Besides a handful of employees necessary to forward furs brought down from the north on Erskine dog sledges there were on duty there three members of the Mountain Police.

It was during the long twilight days of last summer that Mr. Buckman, exhilarated by the wonderful mountain air of the region, ascended the canyon trail of Peace River and journeyed westward toward the gold country. He finally went into quarters at Peace Station, another of the Hudson Bay Fur Company's depots. It consists of a long, low log cabin in charge of a halfbreed Canadian, the sole inhabitant of the place. During the busy season, when furs and supplies were coming through to be reshipped from point to point, the monotony was occasionally broken, and the missionary tarried there until

WINTER SUDDENLY CAME,

in the charming month of October. The season of darkness came rapidly, bringing storms and wild blizzards of snow, hail and ice. The desolation was profound, and through the long nights the missionary had only Anton Ribeaux, the halfbreed, for a companion.

They were housed in a dark, smoky stifling hut, buried in snow. Their food was bacon and cornmeal, with an occasional jack rabbit, and on this the clergyman lived in darkness and frost, with not a soul who could speak intelligible English to comfort him or speed the wintry hours. In the intervals between blizzards, wolves howled round the door, and there seemed no possible escape for the missionary until winter broke, some eight or nine months hence.

Fortunately a squad of mounted police, making a forced march eastward, came that way and found the missionary growing insane. The halfbreed, who thrived well amid the darkness and storms of the Arctic climate, was well armed, but he could not stand the terrors of living with a wild missionary who was daily growing more insane. The police said they would see what they could do, and when the storm lessened a little they sallied forth, reached Fort Chippewyan in a few days and reported the case to the police in charge of the station.

It was considered a forlorn expedition, the attempt to carry a crazy man on a sled through storm and snow, hundreds of miles south to civilization. But something had to be done, and Corporal Field was selected as the one man available in all that country able to endure the fatigues of such a trip. He was detailed to proceed to Peace Station, take possession of the man, and

of the sky is full of stars. And what supported Him save the love of His work and the passion for His Master, for whom He toiled.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
MAR. 19.

Lesson XII. Healing of the Man Born Blind. Golden Text, John ix., 5.

This miracle is manifestly an enacted parable; its spiritual import completely pushes aside all other meanings, and it seems well to divide it according to its spiritual teachings.

I. Sin and Science (verses 1, 2). Our story is of a man born blind, a beggar sitting by the wayside (verse 8). The interest of the disciples in him was not philanthropic, but philosophic—analogueous to the interest of modern science in the out-cast and the "submerged." The question concerning the origin of this particular evil is not so illogical as at first it sounds. What, after all, is the justification of human suffering? The problem presses upon us to-day. Questions concerning the origin and consequences of vice and squalor have risen as high as modern scholarship. All obtainable data have been classified by charities organization societies and examined by sociologists, political economists, and psychologists. This is well. The question should be studied more and more. But learning and wisdom are wasted upon it except the study is made a first step toward the sympathetic relief of suffering.

II. Sin and the Saviour (verses 3-7).

Our Lord is not to be understood as stating that either this man or his parents were sinless, nor that neither this man nor his parents had contributed to his present sad condition; but that, while from a philosophic point of view such questions might have their value, from the point of view of the God of salvation this man existed in misery to be made blessed and happy. He was blind "that the works of God should be made manifest in him." Jesus puts himself forth as God's representative, working the works of God; but while God is always in the world there is a limit to the Saviour's physical presence here: "The night cometh when no man can work." To the disciples' question Jesus responds, "So long as I am in the world I am its light." To trace the connection of these two remarks brings a long succession of suggestions.

The incidental features of the miracle are of value in guiding us in our work for the salvation of souls. Jesus did not despise means. He was willing to accept means which would be effective on the man's emotions and his nervous sensibilities, even though there was no virtue in them. He sought such means as would compel the man, even before the cure was performed, to recognize that something was being done. He selected such means as involved effort and obedience on the part of the man. It was while he was yet blind that he was told to wash in the pool of Siloam. Divine power made all these personal endeavors effective in his cure.

III. The Christian's Testimony (verses 8-11).

Scientists and Christians are not the only people interested in the "submerged." A large part of the news in our daily papers is a chronicle of the crimes and degradation of the slums. Everybody is interested—not all like the disciples, but

many like the "neighbors" of verse 8. Neither do such queries as "Is not this he?" nor the news of the daily papers exhaust the manifestation of this human interest. There never is a conversion but people talk about it. Publicity, a terror to the timid young Christian, is a most powerful means of advancing the cause of Christ. The conversation in verses 9 and 10 is thoroughly human. The blind man simply states the facts. He was blind; a man named Jesus had made clay and anointed his eyes and told him in what waters to wash. He went and washed and received sight. From such simple testimony as this have sprung the great revivals of Christian history.

Verse 1. And as he passed by—This clause would seem to join what follows immediately to what precedes in point of time. We are constantly to bear in mind that John is not aiming to write an exhaustive narrative, and that it is not part of his purpose even to indicate omissions. The definite statement (verse 14) that this was on the Sabbath seems to indicate that it was not on the same day with the events preceding.

Blind from his birth—A fact which the man would be sure to emphasize in his appeal to passers-by for alms, since he would then be looked upon as an unfortunate who in all probability was suffering for the sins of parents or ancestors.

2. Who sinned, this man or his parents?—A question reflecting a threefold Jewish belief: 1. That physical suffering was in most cases a direct punishment for sins committed; 2. That the sins of parents were often visited upon their children; and 3. That even an unborn child might commit sin for which some deformity at birth might be the punishment.

3. Neither did this man sin, nor his parents—Words which must not be understood as denying the sinfulness either of the man himself or of his parents, but which repudiate most strongly the belief implied in the question of the disciples (comp. Luke xliii., 1-5).

"But (he was born blind) that"—his being thus born was divinely permitted, since thereby God's greater purposes, both touching this man himself and others, could not be hindered, but would in the providence of God be only furthered.

Works of God—That which God performs or does.

Made manifest in him—God is not the author of evil in any form, but He permits evil, always controlling the same so that to the observing and thoughtful his power, goodness, and glory are thereby made the more manifest.

4. We—Or "I," as in the King James version, the reading varying in different ancient manuscripts. Literally, It is necessary for us to work.

Him that sent me—Sent me, not us, the Father sends the Son, but it is the Son who in turn sends the disciples.

5. When . . . light of the world—Literally, whensoever, or at the time when, the meaning of the whole sentence being, "My presence in the world at all times brings light to the world."

6. When he had thus spoken—Apparently Jesus had paused upon seeing the blind man, within whose hearing at least a part of the foregoing conversation must have taken place.

Clay of the spittle, and anointed—A pedagogic measure simply, where-

saunders may have been entirely disappeared, and so had the fruit, which had been placed at the side of them.

Putting on his dressing gown and slippers, Sousa helped the man in his search about the room for what they expected would turn out to be a hidden tramp or something hygienic like that, and it was not very long before the sharp, black eyes of the bronzed musician discovered that the footmarks seemed to have come from and disappeared to the great old-fashioned "chimney corner." He's up the chimney, and he won't be when we have burnt a little paper this end of it," grimly observed Sousa, and the smoke from the flaring torch of the morning News soon had the desired effect.

A large baboon covered from head to foot in soot, and trembling from and to the same extremes, descended into the room and stood quite quietly by the window, while Sousa and the hot-water man retreated into an adjoining apartment, locking the door behind them.

The baboon, it turned out, had escaped from a travelling circus the night before, and was last seen making his way in the direction of a disused bit of ground at the side of the hotel. It was quite an informal call. Sousa says he is going to let a long time go by before he reads again the "shocker" of his countryman, Edgar Allan Poe, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue!"

THE TIBETANS' RELIGION.

It is a Very Disgraced Form of Buddhism.

Col. Sir Frank Younghusband read a paper on "The Geographical Result of the Mission to Tibet" before a crowded audience of the Royal Geographical Society recently. Those who had expected that Col. Younghusband would make some reference to the attitude of Mr. Brodrick and the Indian Office toward the terms of the treaty signed at Lhasa were disappointed. The paper was merely a picturesque description of the country through which the expedition passed, some of the obstacles it had to contend with, and the vacillating and childish people with whom it had to deal.

The leading men of Lhasa Col. Younghusband describes as "appalling ignorant and inconceivably unbusinesslike. They were almost invariably polite, and they were genial. The humblest little joke was enough to set them off laughing, and I do not recall separating at the close of a single interview of all the many we had at Lhasa with any feeling of ill-temper."

One important superstition that Col. Younghusband overthrew was as to the religion of the Tibetans. "They are," he said, "still, to all intents and purposes, demon-worshippers. Their religion is grotesque and is the most degraded, not the purest, form of Buddhism in existence."

A scientific discovery of great interest was made during the stay of the expedition at Khamba Jong. A bed of fossil oysters was discovered, from which Mr. Mayden of the Geological Survey surmised that two or three million years ago Tibet was below a sea which washed around the base of the Himalayas.

THE MASTERY.

To lose self-control is to lose the key to any situation. No man who cannot hold himself in hand can expect to hold others. It has been well said that, in any discussion or disagreement with another, if you are in the wrong, you cannot afford to lose your temper, and if you are in the right, there is no occasion to. Or, as a lawyer has wittily put it, "possession is nine points of the law; self-possession is ten."

selected as the one man available in all that country able to endure the fatigues of such a trip. He was detailed to proceed to Peace Station, take possession of the man, and carry him through the wilderness down the Athabaska River to the Edmonton Railroad station, on the unfinished Klondike line.

Although the weather was beyond description, real Arctic winter had hardly begun. The darkest and most dangerous part of the season was yet to come when Corporal Field set out with a picked team of

THE BEST TRAINED DOGS

that money could buy. The strongest and lightest running sled in the service of the fur company was loaded with provisions, cooking utensils, furs and clothing for the journey. A small tent and a few blankets were added—all a good load for the sled. It was considered extremely hazardous to undertake the trip, and many doubted if the feat could be accomplished, although Corporal Field was famous through the Northwest for his courage, physical endurance and sound judgment in emergencies.

It was November 14 when the corporal and his dogs started on their lonely journey to find the unfortunate missionary. The trail was deep under snow and no track visible. A few trees along Peace River, with compass and stars on clear nights, were the only guides. There were no settlers, and the little fur stations, of a cabin or two, were from fifty to a hundred miles apart.

On the sixth day after leaving the fort the corporal and his dog reached the hut, which figures on the maps as Peace Landing. The missionary was no longer a babbling lunatic, but a madman, and Corporal Field was to take him, single handed on a thousand mile journey. The route doubled back on the trail down Peace River, over which he had just come, to within two days of Fort Chipewyan; thence the corporal was to leave the river and strike diagonally southeast across the country to the Athabaska River, along which his course lay directly south to far away Edmonton.

The mad missionary was in an obnoxious condition. He would say nothing, and he seemed dead to the world, though he would eat a little when food was offered him. Corporal Field wrapped him in furs, put him in a big Eskimo fur bag, and, fastening the bundle to the sled, gave word to the dogs, and the wild journey began.

The snow was deep and crusted. When clear the sky was as blue and transparent as the Mediterranean. Toward evening on such days auroras painted the sky in a thousand colors, and the whole world seemed fringed with fairyland and spectral fires. At four o'clock daily the corporal halted and went into camp near sheltering trees and a convenient stream. The small tent was used as a sort of shelter, and the sled was turned on side to keep off wind and storm. Cold meat, beans and tea usually made the meal.

REFUSED TO EAT.

Sometimes between storms the corporal managed to shoot rabbits and grouse or catch fish through the ice, but it was all forlorn and horrible, with the crazy man watching with panther eyes every movement, ever seeking to escape. At first the missionary refused to eat and would not utter a syllable, so they journeyed on in heartbreaking silence. The demented man glared at the dog team or at the sky for hours, and seemed like some horrible creature in a trance, with fear in his eyes.

On the afternoon of the fourth day the weather turned clear and the sun on the snow was almost blinding. It seemed to affect the missionary. He became uncontrollable and finally so violent that he burst his bonds. A clump of trees appeared in the bend of the river and the maniac ran screaming into the woods.

Fortunately the corporal was a famous athlete and managed to recapture the man before he could reach a tall tree he was heading for. A desperate struggle followed, but the missionary was finally secured, carried back to the sledge and strapped to it with the buckles fastened behind his back, so that he could not reach them. Again they proceeded, but the man refused to eat, and the corporal had to force food down his throat with a spoon to keep him from starving.

When the weather changed travelling was impossible for two or three days at a time. The snow not only filled the air with blinding mist, but the wind blew so fearfully that the corporal had to lash himself and the missionary to a tree, which, being rooted twenty feet deep in the frozen banks of the river, could withstand any gale. Thus they waited day and night through the storm until it moderated enough for them to resume their journey.

It should be explained that during this fearful trip the corporal had travelled chiefly on foot, running with the dogs, cheering them with his voice and helping them in difficult places to pull the sledge through drifts and gulches. The cold was intense, from twenty to fifty degrees below zero by day and still lower in the long hours of the Arctic dawn.

It was fourteen days after leaving the hut of the halfbreed, at Peace River station, before they reached the Athabaska River, forty miles south of Fort Chippewyan, whence the corporal had started weeks before on his trip to rescue the missionary. Still the journey had hardly begun. They were now to travel down the Athabaska for more than a month to reach their destination. The river is a long, winding stream for thousands of miles, carrying a flood from mountain torrents in the spring months. It is fringed with timber; in places it is broad and clear. When possible the corporal took to the ice where it was smooth, and

SO MADE PROGRESS.

But new dangers confronted him. Wolves began to cry early in the afternoon, and by evening became numerous and threatening. For weeks he had been followed by these ferocious animals, but they were of a smaller breed, very wild, and they kept at a distance; but on the larger river, with more timber, bigger and bolder wolves appeared, and only fires kept burning all night around the camp prevented the wolves from rushing on them and making an end to the expedition.

Strange as it may seem, however, the thicker the wolves the more plentiful game became, and soon the corporal was bagging grouse, jack rabbits, caribou and smaller deer in abundance. This added to the variety of their food, but the missionary ate sparingly, and if he had had his own way would have died of starvation.

In speaking of the trip, Corporal Field says: "It was not the food supply that worried me, but the condition of the crazy man. He seemed determined on starvation if he could not escape. Had I once let him out of my sight he would have frozen to death in a few hours. As our journey increased the storms became more furious. All we could do was to incase ourselves in our sleeping bags of fur and fasten ourselves to trees, with our backs to the upturned sledge, and the dogs huddled around us.

"The sheltered tent proved of little service in severe storms. Snow soon filled it and covered us in a blinding hurricane of pulverized ice and snow with a temperature far below zero. For three days we found cooking impossible, and we kept ourselves alive by nibbling pieces of bacon and some canned stuff which we had secured in our fur bags for emergencies. It was just like travelling in the Baffin Bay country or Greenland. After our last blizzard the madman tried to get free again.

FATAL SLEEP SICKNESS

CAUSES GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN AFRICA.

Investigations By Col. David Bruce, of the Army Medical Corps.

The sleeping sickness of the tropics is for the first few days a languor so slight as to pass almost unnoticed for weeks and even months—a lethargy which deepens into continuous sleep and finally profound unconsciousness, terminating only in death. No epidemic disease of modern times has destroyed more human beings than this has during the last four years in the Congo, Uganda and the Sudan. A visitation reduced the population of the island of Buvuma from twenty-two thousand to eight thousand. In the southern part of the province of Busoga the native tribes have been almost exterminated, and only deserted villages remain where a few years ago were the most populous communities of Uganda. No one can number the thousands who fell victims in the interior districts, but the tales of panic-stricken refugees give some idea of the awful loss of life there.

Wide regions have become completely depopulated. Fortunately, the disease has been confined to the basins of the Congo, Senegal and Niger. Within these limits it has had a singularly uneven distribution, infected localities being often surrounded by areas in which the disease has never appeared. At the mouth of the Congo, for example, no cases have occurred, while a few hundred miles up the river it has been continually prevalent.

NO HUMAN BEING.

has yet had the sleeping sickness and recovered. In this it is unique, for no other infectious disease is invariably fatal, the death rate in bubonic plague, the most dreaded disease of the Orient, varying from sixty to ninety-five per cent. and in the case of Europeans sometimes falling below twenty per cent. The mortality in Asiatic cholera is rarely more than seventy per cent. under the most unfavorable conditions, and in many epidemics less than twenty-five per cent. of all who are attacked succumb. There is something particularly appalling about the insidious onset and the relentless course of the sleeping sickness that has filled the natives with the utmost terror, and when it appears among them they desert their homes. But even flight, the refuge in most epidemics, is unavailing against this, for a whole community may become infected before the existence of the malady is known, so long is the interval between the contraction of the disease and the appearance of symptoms. It is said that in the days of the slave trade cases occurred in negroes who had been brought to the West Indies from Africa.

The earliest signs of the disease are lassitude and indisposition to perform accustomed tasks. The traits of the infected person change. He becomes taciturn and sullen and wanders off in search of solitude, to fall asleep in the jungle, or he retires to his hut morose and drowsy. At this time trembling of the hands and tremulousness of the tongue suggest the nature of the disease, to those who are familiar with it. As the somnolence increases the victim will often fall asleep at his work or even while eating, the food remaining unchewed in his mouth. After a variable time he passes into almost unbroken sleep. At first he may be aroused to eat, but he quickly

GOES TO SLEEP AGAIN.

This stage of the disease may last four or six months, and in exceptional cases much longer. Negroes

ST. PETERSBURG BASTILE

FATE OF UNFORTUNATES IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Prisoners Driven to Insanity or Suicide—Slow Hangings.

Well may the inhabitants of St. Petersburg shudder as they glance beyond the Neva, at the dark fortress whence, each hour, the north wind brings across the river the discordant sound of its melancholy bells. Melancholy, indeed, for nothing but memories of suffering and oppression sit upon its granite walls, says the St. James's Gazette. Here Peter I. tortured and mutilated his enemies. Here he slew his own son Alexis, and to this dungeon, during the licentious reign of the Emperess, omnipotent favorites consigned aspiring rivals. And since then whole generations of men and women, for no other crime than love of their oppressed country, have entered these gates, often to leave them no more.

The horrors perpetrated within the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul and the Schlusselburg are typical of the prison system all over the Russian Empire, and in spite of official efforts to suppress the facts it has been possible to obtain the truth, both from former officials and from those who have suffered.

A special refinement of the Russian prison system in the case of political prisoners and suspects, who are not given a short shrift on the gallows, is continued solitary confinement until, as in the case of that splendid intellectual reformer, Dmitri Pisareff, they can be reported as "harmless." Some prisoners here were relieved of their senses quite gently and almost politely. They were shut up

IN COMFORTABLE CELLS

well lit by electric light, and for mental pabulum they were supplied with only religious and technical works. When insanity or suicide supervened, the appointed end had been secured.

But the doom of others presents even greater features of horror. Imagine a dark, damp cell, measuring about 10 by 6 beneath the level of the surrounding waters, in which the chained man or woman is condemned to lie in absolute idleness, studiously isolated from any intercourse with human beings. There is no bed, no sort of pillow, nothing whatever to cover the body but the prisoner's gray cloak. The amount allowed for food is five farthings a day, which provides bread and water, and three times a week a small bowl of warm soup. For ten minutes every second day the miserable wretch is allowed to see the light and breathe the air in the prison yard.

For the rest, intolerable loneliness, absolute silence, occupation of not the smallest kind, no books, no writing materials, no instruments of manual labor. Madness comes to such gradually with the passing years, not as it came to an unhappy young lady, a rising painter, who received such treatment at the hands of the brutish prison police that she lost her reason instantly. In the majority of cases the mind rots gradually in

THE ENFEEBLING BODY.

Suicide and madness are the two great weapons in which Russian autocracy puts its trust.

Frequently, says one who has been a prisoner in one of these Russian hells, some poor wretches will make a feeble attack upon a warden in the hope of at last being brought to trial. Shooting or hanging has been their lot. The scenes of suffering witnessed at a slow hanging, occupying at least half an hour, have been terrible. Within the courtyard of the prison is a hand hoist for lowering ropes depending over a gallows. To these the victims are attached and then slowly elevated into midair to struggle and gasp till death relieves

SPORT AT SEAT OF WAR

MANCHURIA CHUNCHUSE AND HIS PONY.

Chinaman's Peculiar Football—Game Little Chinese Pony.

Outdoor sports and pastimes such as are prevalent among the English speaking races are fast growing in favor among the teeming millions of the East; and perhaps after another generation or so athletics, football, cricket, tennis and golf, will be fairly popular among the Orientals. As a rule John Chinaman especially doesn't take to the sports of the English, but in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong the Chinese youths play cricket and football in increasing numbers every year, and of late Chinese coolies have been seen playing a good game of tennis and driving a golf ball in a style worthy of a professional player.

Just now the most arduous game indulged in by the Chinaman on his native heath is a form of football, the aim of the player being to keep the ball travelling from foot to foot without touching the ground. This ball is made of leather and it is tipped around the edge with feathers, and half a dozen men are often seen to pass the ball from one to another for an indefinite period. It is even a common sight to see hundreds of men, women and children gathered together to witness the game, and as the ball flies high in the air the spectators scream with admiration. A clumsy player meets with considerable guffing, and his place is often taken by some one from the crowd, there being no rule to prevent a spectator from joining in if he wishes to do so. Often a game may start with three players, and there may be as many as fifty in it

BEFORE IT IS FINISHED.

Writing recently, Ernest Brindle throws much light on it as it now exists in the Orient. "Expert horsemen are to be found in thousands in every part of the Chinese Empire," he says. "The mafoos, or native grooms, are accustomed to deal with that game little animal, the Chinese pony, from the earliest days of their youth, and they ride with a seat which few foreigners can ever hope to emulate. The Chinese saddle, with its wooden pommel and short stirrup straps, is an abominable invention to the foreigner, but the Chinaman is quite at home in it, and he can ride all day without the least fatigue.

"The mafoo is a keen sportsman in his way; during the training season for the spring and autumn races, which bulk largely in the social life of the treaty ports of China, he is a most zealous worker, and the ponies enter the course on the day of the race, with every quality of speed and staying power developed to its highest point of perfection. The mafoos' race, generally the last of each meeting, and ridden without the use of whip or spur, is usually full of surprises, and success in it depends entirely on the horsemanship, though it is easy to conjecture an arrangement made beforehand whereby all the competing mafoos come in for a share of the prize. They have their own bets on each race ridden by their masters, and, as they receive some monetary consideration if the ponies belonging to their particular stable win, there is little fear of attempts at sharp practice. What the mafoo cannot do well is to groom a foreign horse.

THE AUSTRALIAN WALER

is a common object in the streets of Shanghai and Tientsin, but he degenerates soon after his arrival in the land. Left to the care of the mafoo, he develops numerous vices, one of the most prominent being a hard and ironlike mouth.

"The best mafoo is found in north China and on the wide plains and rolling hills of Manchuria, the home

below zero. For three days we found cooking impossible, and we kept ourselves alive by nibbling pieces of bacon and some canned stuff which we had secured in our fur bags for emergencies. It was just like traveling in the Baffin Bay country or Greenland. After our last blizzard the madman tried to get free again. The exercise of tugging at straps and buckles was beneficial, however, for it kept his blood circulating.

"Finally we reached Fort MacMurray, where we crossed to the eastern side of the long river, and I knew that one-half our long journey was completed. During the summer perhaps half a dozen persons live at Fort MacMurray, but we found only a single individual there, a halfbreed Indian. He did his best to make us comfortable, and after a rest of two days we took to the trail again, and much refreshed, journeyed on down the river.

"Fresh troubles were at hand, however. The missionary grew sullen and refused to eat. When food could no longer be forced down his throat I grew alarmed, and finally concluded to loosen his fastenings to give him exercise, hoping to restore his appetite. While I was gathering fuel for a fire he became violent, picked up a stick and attacked the dog. Then, spying me with my arms full of kindling wood, he made a dash for the open prairie. With all his fasting and confinement he had gained speed and soon outdistanced me. I kept on running, however, and soon found that he was too weak to go far. Presently I overtook him and fastened his arms and legs so that he could do no injury to himself or me. I am a strong man, but in the wind and numbing cold it was really a difficult task to carry him a quarter of a mile to camp. However, I got him there, and was well rewarded, for he began eating again, and his appetite grew better until we pulled into Edmonton, the Canadian Pacific Railway station, on January 6, fifty-four days from the time I left Chippewyan to rescue the clergyman at Peace Station."

On the corporal's recovery from almost fatal exhaustion their journey was resumed for another by rail of more than a thousand miles to Brandon, where the missionary was turned over to an institution, and his ultimate recovery is hoped for.

TIMING BANANAS.

It is generally known that bananas are shipped while yet green and unripe, but few are aware of the careful and elaborate time calculations required in setting out the plants and cutting off the fruit in order to insure the arrival of the bananas in proper condition at their destination. When a plantation is begun, the young plants are set out at certain intervals, so that they will produce at regular prefixed times during the year. A certain number of days before the arrival of a steamer the green fruit is cut, and a close calculation of the time that will be consumed in the voyage must always be made, else the bananas will be spoiled. Fruit steamers carry steam-heating apparatus to insure a uniform temperature throughout the voyage. The ripening is calculated to occur only after the fruit has reached the retail dealer.

LOWEST BIRTH RATE.

There were 944,703 births and 549,893 deaths registered in England and Wales in 1904, according to the return issued recently, and the natural increase of population, by excess of births over deaths, 395,810, was in excess of the average annual increase in the preceding five years, namely, 380,554. Of the deaths, 137,490 were of infants under one year, while in 170,936 persons were over 60. Deaths by violence numbered 19,232. The birth rate, 27.9 per 1,000, was the lowest on record; the death rate, 16.2 per 1,000 was 6.8 per 1,000 above the rate in 1903 and 1 per 1,000 below the average of the ten years 1894-1903.

a variable time he passes into almost unbroken sleep. At first he may be aroused to eat, but he quickly

GOES TO SLEEP AGAIN.

This stage of the disease may last four or six months, and in exceptional cases much longer. Negroes afflicted with the sleeping sickness have been taken to England, and three natives of the French Congo were recently taken to Paris, where they were studied for a number of months at the Institute for Tropical Medicine. The sleep in this stage is not unnatural, and the patient does not lose weight. The negroes taken to Paris would occasionally have disturbing dreams in which they would sing their war songs. The last stage of this terrible disease is a comatose condition. Feeding is impossible and rapid emaciation occurs. Death comes either from exhaustion or from one of the complications which commonly arise.

When the sleeping sickness assumed epidemic proportions four years ago its tremendous economic importance was at once recognized by the governments which had colonies in the infected area, and every effort was made to determine the cause of the disease, and, if possible, to find some means of controlling its spread. Dr. Castellani, of Florence, had observed a well known animal parasite, the trypanosome, in the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid of patients with the sleeping sickness, but he was inclined to think that its presence was accidental, although not entirely satisfied that it might not bear some relation to the cause of the disease. An expedition headed by Lieutenant Colonel David Bruce, of the army medical corps, was sent out by the Royal Society of England.

Colonel Bruce had won considerable reputation from his work in investigating nagana, a very widespread and fatal disease of horses and cattle in South Africa. He had found this to be due to infection by trypanosomes and that the tsetse fly was the carrier of the parasite. Surra.

THE DISEASE OF HORSES

in the Philippines which has caused so much concern recently to the American army, and mal de cadenas, a similar disease in Brazil and Central America, are both due to infection with trypanosomes, which are probably identical with the ones discovered by Colonel Bruce. From his familiarity with the parasite found by Dr. Castellani, Bruce was especially fitted to carry out the investigation of the sleeping sickness and his subsequent work was a model of accuracy and completeness. With Dr. Castellani he examined the blood of thirty-four cases of the sleeping sickness and found trypanosomes in twenty-three of them. Later examinations have proved them to be present in all cases of the disease. A tsetse fly (*glossina palpalis*) was found in great abundance along the shores of streams and lakes in localities where the sleeping sickness prevailed, and from its analogy to the diseases caused by trypanosomes in cattle it was suspected that the parasites causing the sleeping sickness were transmitted to man by the bites of tsetse flies.

To demonstrate this, flies were caught, fed on persons ill with the sleeping sickness and then allowed to bite monkeys. The monkeys developed the same disease and died. When bitten by uninfected flies they did not become ill. When the flies which had been fed upon infected persons were examined they, too, were found to have trypanosomes in their bodies.

There were over 650 applications recently for a berth as night-porter at a London workhouse.

About 275,000 tons of bacon were imported to the United Kingdom in 1904.

their lot. The scenes of suffering witnessed at a slow hanging, occupying at least half an hour, have been terrible. Within the courtyard of the prison is a hand hoist for lowering ropes depending over a gallows. To these the victims are attached and then slowly elevated into midair to struggle and gasp till death relieves them from their agony. Should the Governor or superior present be desirous of getting through the business speedily a warden is ordered to seize the suspended victim's feet and hang on, swinging backward and forward.

On previous occasions when there has been a large number of political offenders insubordination has been deliberately manufactured to afford a pretext for judicial murder. From a Polish nobleman, the husband of an English lady now in London, I learned details of his experiences in such a case. "We never knew," he said, "I and those who had been taken at the same time, until after our morning parade in the prison yard who would return alive to his cell or who would remain in the yard—upon his back on the stones. Every morning we were subjected to the grim sport of a lottery. After being brought from our cells to the yard we were placed in line, and a certain number being drawn—say five—that number of men were told off from the right."

THE DOOMED FIFTH

was then marched with his back to the further wall and a file of soldiers did the rest. I saw my own brother shot before my eyes one morning. I was eventually exiled to Siberia, and from there I managed to escape."

Do you know what it is to have your sentence of death commuted by the Czar? A little while ago Europe commented with satisfaction on the commutation by the Czar of three death sentences out of five. These "fortunate ones" were immured in cells in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Not only were these dens dark for twenty-two hours out of twenty-four, but the walls were running with damp and pools of water had gathered on the floor. Neither books nor anything that might distract the mind was allowed, and one prisoner having been found designing geometrical figures with his bread had it removed by the jailer, with the remark that hard labor convicts "were not permitted to amuse themselves."

Another calculated torture in these cells is the eyehole, at which a warden or soldier is posted to watch the prisoner. By this means the quietest prisoner is soon moved to frenzy, and the slightest insubordination is at once punished by merciless flogging, if not worse. Thus it comes about that of the three men whose sentences had been commuted, one, after a year of these horrors, became a consumptive; another, a robust and vigorous workman, went mad; the third, also a man of powerful physique, was rotted with scurvy. Such is the "mercy of the Czar."

AN EXPENSIVE BOUQUET.

Joseph Chamberlain is known to have other interests than protection. He has long been a collector of orchids, his collection being one of the finest in the world. During a recent visit to Paris he saw a rare orchid, the duplicate of which he had added to his collection with the idea that it was the only one of its kind in the world. He asked the price of the flower and was told 20,000 francs. Mr. Chamberlain instantly paid the money, and then, throwing the flower on the floor, ground it to pieces with his foot.

Friend—"You've never been called in consultation, have you?" Young Doctor—"No; but I'd like to be. It's nice to charge ten times as much as the other doctor for saying that you don't know any more about the case than he does."

Shanghai and Tientsin, but he degenerates soon after his arrival in the land. Left to the care of the mafoo, he develops numerous vices, one of the most prominent being a hard and ironlike mouth.

"The best mafoo is found in north China and on the wide plains and rolling hills of Manchuria, the home of the native pony. Last summer and autumn I spent several weeks in the country between Shanhaikwan and Sianminting, west of the Liao River, and during that time saw something of the life of the chunchuses, the native bandits of Manchuria. These people ride the best ponies procurable and are some of the best riders I have ever seen in any part of the world. To this fact can be attributed their wonderful elusiveness when hunted by the Cossack and Chinese soldier. Even the far-famed Russian mounted soldier, at home as he is in the saddle, cannot surpass the chunchuse as a horseman. The chunchuse knows more tricks than any riding master of the circus ring and delights to show his skill to a friendly stranger.

Capt. Boyd of the Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, was with me one day when I paid a visit to the chief of a band of chunchuses near Sianminting, and after witnessing their performances he showed them a few tricks. They were so pleased with what they saw that if the gallant Captain had asked for an escort to Mukden he would have secured one on the spot. The harness used was of Chinese make a year ago, but since the war started foreign bridles and saddles have become quite common possessions, indicating the success which has attended many a plundering raid on outlying Russian camps and deserted.

BLOODSTAINED BATTLEFIELDS.

From one end of the land to the other the Chinese pony is the medium of travel between places many hundred miles apart, and during his hard worked life he plays the game for his master who, whether he be native or foreign, rich or poor, enjoys many hours of sport in the swift dash over the track or on the road.

"Bicycles are now quite common in all the countries of lower Asia and the wheel meets with a ready sale, particularly among the Chinese. Ever motor cars have begun to find their way into the establishments of the rich, but the frightfully bad roads militate against their use except in the most limited way.

"Outside of the army the Chinaman has not as yet had much practice with the rifle, but he is an apt pupil, and having discovered to his cost the marvellous power of the weapon, he is making it his business everywhere to learn how to use it, and how to keep it clean from dirt and rust. The gong will soon be a relic of the past, and the Chinaman himself will gaze upon it with curiosity.

"Pedestrianism in a land where vehicular locomotion is so cheap, available even to the ordinary coolie, is not generally voluntarily indulged in, but running and walking matches between young men living in rival towns and villages are organized and carried through with plenty of enthusiasm. The money staked on the rival candidates to fame is shared by everybody in proportion to the individual stake, which is often very small."

The adoring mother surveyed her small son with an admiring eye. "I don't know what to do with my Willie," she said to her next-door neighbor, "he has such a large head!" The neighbor had children of her own and was both resourceful and nimble-tongued when it came to paying off old scores. "If there is any danger of his toppling over you might weight his feet," she said, thoughtfully.

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bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and
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of Nonesuch.

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packages containing 2 lbs. at 25c.

**The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.**

F. J. REILLY INDICTED.

Belleville, March 15.—The Assize Court
continued to-day under Mr. Justice Mac-
Mahon. The Grand Jury sat at 10 o'clock
but it was not until 3.20 this afternoon
that they brought in the first true bill in
the ballot-box cases. This was against
Francis J. Reilly, late of Kingston, the
sensational witness in the ballot-box in-
vestigation, on the charge of conspiracy. At
2.30 they reported a true bill against Bailiff
Ed. G. Rutan, Harrowmuth, the witness
who established Shibley's connection. It
was decided to take up the Reilly case at
10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. H. C.
Teepie, a lawyer of Watertown, N. Y., is
here with further evidence, tending, it is
stated, to place a more favorable construc-
tion on Reilly's conduct. The report that
Reilly would plead guilty is not confirmed.
He does not deny the correctness of his
previous evidence, but denies criminal in-
tention. There is a belief that a true bill
may not be found against Whelan, the
Inland Revenue officer, who has lost his
position since the investigation. His
case and that of Samuel Hareyett will be
considered by the Grand Jury tomorrow.
Locally sympathy is with the small fry, as
contrasted with the absent whales. The
cases may last during next week, a very
large number of witnesses being on hand.
Reilly was let out on bail, but has since
disappeared and cannot be found.

This is the Marmalade Season and we
have the oranges both bitter and sweet for
to make the marmalade, we also have new
maple syrup from the Eastern townships
New Tea Rose Drips Syrups and New
Orleans Molasses, all in tins and handy
for use. Our 25c Tea has no rival.

THE COXALL CO.

FINE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Exceedingly handsome piano warerooms
were opened Tuesday by Gerhard Heintz-
man, Limited, at 97 Yonge street, Toronto.
All day long the firm held a reception,
some 2,000 invitations having been issued,
and throngs of ladies and gentlemen visited
the various departments. The ground floor
presents a fine appearance. A new design
in Chippendale style attracted much atten-
tion among the many artistic cases on view
in which the celebrated pianos of the firm
are placed. The walls of this showroom
are hung with paintings of much merit.
The office at the rear is beautifully finished
in polished oak, with metal fittings.

The second floor displays the whole depth
of the building of over 200 feet. The recital
hall at the back was occupied by an orchestra
during the day. This room is beautifully
finished in cool greens, with several fine
pieces of tapestry on the wall, and mural
decorations at the platform end. Besides
four showrooms finished in different shades
the front portion is fitted as a larger dis-
play room. The third flat is also occupied
as a showroom, where pianos of other
makes than the Gerhard Heintzman, and
second-hand instruments will be shown.
A repair department is situated here, and
extensive storage facilities exist below the
recital hall. The firm will sell the Thomas
organs, and will probably handle one of the
best piano "players" also.

W. A. Rockwell.

Strayed.

To Jailer's residence, about March 2nd,
small liver colored spaniel dog. Owner
can have same by proving property and
paying expenses.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class
shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also
carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes.
We aim to please our customers. Give us
a call. J. N. OSBORNE Prop.
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Stock Foods.

Feed the best, every package guaranteed
to give satisfaction or money refunded on
Carnefac and Columbian Food. Try a
package. **GREY LION STORES.**
Sole Agents.

Dead in Edmonton.

Intelligence has reached here of the
death of W. H. Hooper at Edmonton, N.
W. T., at the age of 61 years, from paral-
ysis. He was the eldest son of the late
Capt. Edmund J. Hooper, M. P. of
Napanee, Ont. and went west in the early
eighties with his father. In politics he
was a staunch Conservative.

Celebrated quadruple plate strausky agate
ware. It pays to buy the best.

MADODE & WILSON.

Death of J. C. Huffman.

Saturday morning the many friends of
James Conrad Huffman, Centre street were
shocked to learn that he had died very sud-
denly. For some time past his health had
not been of the best, but it was in no wise
anticipated that his end was so near. He
arose in the morning feeling about as usual
and shortly afterward, while sitting on a
chair, was stricken, death being instan-
taneous. He was born May 26th, 1821, and
during his lifetime made a host of friends,
who will be sorely grieved to learn of his
sudden demise. One son and one daughter
are left to mourn, they being T. A. Huf-
man and Mrs. Freeman Lane. The funeral
took place on Monday from his late resi-
dence to the Western Methodist church
where services were conducted, after which
the remains were placed in the Western
Cemetery vault.

Mothers.

Look well after your Children. If they

TABLE SYRUP

THE BEST BRAND.

—ALSO—

**Choice Extracted
WHITE CLOVER HONEY**

TRY ME

FRANK H. PERRY.

Mr. Fred Perry has purchased the
Fraleigh property on John street, occupied
by Mr. J. W. Anderson.

The remains of the late Mrs. Mahood,
mother of Alex Mahood, Forest Mills, and
Mrs. Daniel McCarten, Richmond, were
brought to Napanee on Saturday night and
placed in the R. C. Vault, Sunday.

A gentleman who claims to be the
seventh son of a seventh son, has been
stopping at the Campbell House this week.
He claims to be a magnetic healer and able
to cure all kinds of diseases. During his
stay in town the hotel has been besieged
by a large number of afflicted people who
are anxious to be cured. Some claim they
have been benefited, while others say they
have not. It is said he has treated between
five and six hundred people this week.

The late Minerva Howard Smith, was
born on Amherst Island and died in Chat-
ham on February 26th, in the seventy-
fourth year of his age. She was the eldest
daughter of William J. Howard, Amherst
Island, and married Alexander Smith, of
the same place, who died about a year ago.
During the last thirty-five years of their
life they resided in Chatham. They had
four children, two of whom are now living,
William H. Smith, and Mrs. William
Simpson, of Chatham. There are also two
surviving sisters, Mrs. D. H. Preston, An-
herst Island, and Mrs. M. Peterson, Bath.
She was a liberal supporter and member of
the Anglican church, and during a life of
kindness and usefulness made many dear
friends.

James A. Close, a well-known and high-

SMITH'S

Jewellery Store.

A number of good second hand wood
saves for sale

MADOLE & WILSON.

The Lunday Gas Burner will give you
more light with the least consumption of
gas of any burner made, burns 3 1/2 feet gas
per hour and equals three ordinary in-
candescent gas burner.

BOYLE & SON, sell them.

Mr. Geo. Bustin's rink, and Mr. W. A.
Bellhouse's rink were the winners in the
late curling schedules. Mr. Bustin wins
the Chibneck medal and Mr. Bellhouse
the Smith medal.

At Kingston, on Friday morning there
passed away the spirit of Mrs. Hillier,
whose maiden name was Emilie Laughlin.
She was born at Odessa, March 2nd, 1845,
and was married to Truman P. Hillier, in
1865.

The remains of the late Chas. Young,
who was frozen to death near Kingsford, a
short time ago, were brought to Napanee
and placed in the Western Cemetery vault.
Messrs. Paul and Ming will send the
remains to Boston, next week.

W. A. Rockwell has opened a branch
store, for the sale of Pianos, Organs, Furni-
ture, &c., at Wellington. He will travel
in the County as usual, selling and tuning
pianos. Orders may be sent by mail, or
sent to his home.

Richard M. Emmone, aged 53 years and
11 months, died at Adolphustown on Sun-
day last after a very brief illness, contract-
ed through a cold. He had taken a farm
to work at Hay Bay and had recently
moved there from Solmesville.

A sale held at the residence of Thom.
Chase, 7th Concession of Ernestown, on
Saturday, big prices were received for all
the goods and implements. S. W. Clark,
of Odessa, had charge of the sale. Over
\$1700 was realized. This speaks well for
his ability as an auctioneer.

E. LOYST has a large stock of Flour.
All kinds of feed, such as gluten meal, corn
meal, ronal corn and oat feed. Everything
in the feed line. Coal oil, salt, pressed
hay, and 25c ton. Everything at lowest
prices at E. Loyst's.

"One Foot in the Grave."—If the
thousands of people who rush to so worthy
a remedy as South American Nervine as a
last resort would get it as a first resort,
how much misery and suffering would be
spared. If you have any nerve disorder
you needn't suffer a minute longer. A
thousand testimonies to prove it.—36 Sold
only by F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Read This for Value.

We have for years been looking
for a First-Class Reliable \$5.00
Watch.

We have now secured the sole
agency for a splendid, gilt finish
lever movement, stem wind and set
thin models and all modern improve-
ments.

These STAR Watches

in Nickel Cases for \$5.00, and in
Silver Cases for \$6.75. Just as good
timers as Walthams.

The Store of Quality.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Eyes tested free. Sole agent for
the Regina Watch.

herat Island, and Mrs. M. Peterson, Bath.
She was a liberal supporter and member of
the Anglo-Saxon church, and during a life of
kindness and usefulness made many dear
friends.

James A. Close, a well-known and high-
ly respected resident of North Fredericks-
burgh, died Sunday, aged sixty-six years.
About three months ago he suffered a stroke
of paralysis from which he never rallied.
Deceased was a miller by profession and
was widely known throughout the county.
A family of three children, besides his wife
survive. They are: Miss Ida and Fannie
at home, and Albert A. mechanical engi-
neer in London, England. Deceased was a
member of the Presbyterian church, and a
liberal in politics. The funeral took place
on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock;
services at the house. The remains were
interred at Morven.

NEWBURGH.

Rev. Egerton Ryerson, returned mission-
ary from Japan, preached in St. John's
church on Sunday afternoon.

F. G. Miller, of the N.H.S. staff, spent
Saturday and Sunday in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Merriokville, are
visiting at E. W. Stickney's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Moore returned to
their home here on Friday. F. D.'s
magnificent voice was heard to great
advantage in the Methodist church on
Sunday evening.

Miss Thomson returned to Toronto on
Saturday after a two weeks' visit with her
sister, Mrs. Mears, at the parsonage.

Rev. J. H. Chant is confined to the
house.

C. W. Thomson, Toronto, spent Sunday
with his family here.

One of our sports went to Napanee on
fair day to "swap" horses. He met a man
willing to trade, and by means of a few
greenbacks the deal was effected. Strange
to say the newly-found equine couldn't
trot, but had to be led home.

Dr. Shoop's Remedies.

A full line of Dr. Shoop's Remedies
fresh from the laboratory of the manufac-
turers. One dollar bottles free in exchange
for coupons at The Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

LAPUMS WEST.

We have just been able to revise our
street directory for the present year.

On Wednesday March 8th a very
pleasant evening was spent by a
number of friends, gathered to bid
farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Thos Clyde
and family, prior to their departure
for their new home in Odessa. The
efforts of Messrs Huff and Rikely to
provide refreshments were very much
appreciated in the absence of oysters
and hot sugar. However, try again
Jim.

Miss Hattie Steel, returned to her
home, near Verona, after spending
several months with relatives in this
vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Sperry Redden spent
Sunday visiting at S. D. Brown's.

Fred Reid, of Adolphustown, is
spending a couple of weeks visiting
his parents here.

Mrs. C. D. Vanalstine, and son
Walter, of Napanee, were visiting at
H. E. Bush's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Brown were
visiting at Chas Stover's, Wilton, on
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bush, were
visiting their son, Cyrus, of Camden
East.

Mr. Elmer Clyde, of Odessa, gave
us a call on Sunday, also Mr. J.S.F.
Brown, of Yarker, at his home.

A. S. KIMMERLY will sell Bran \$17.50
ton, Nonesuch flour \$2.50 per 100, Five
Roses flour \$2.90 per 100. All kinds feed
in stock. Our celebrated 25c tea beats the
world. 10 lbs. Rolled Oats 25c.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

The remains were placed in the Western
Cemetery vault.

Mothers.

Look well after your Children. If they
are restless and cheeks flushed at night, it
is almost certain that they are troubled
with worms. Try our pleasant Worm
Syrup, never fails.

J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

Opera House.

The big musical farce comedy, "Mal-
oney's Wedding Day" now in its 6th suc-
cessful season will be the attraction at the
Opera House, Napanee, on Monday, March
27th. Countless thousands have laughed
themselves into hysterics at its funny situa-
tions—ludicrous happenings and the
comical actions of famous Dan Maloney.
The skit is one jumble of genuine jokes,
fine scenery, beautiful costumes, calcium
lights and surprises brought forward with-
out any attempt or excuse. The piece is
totally lacking in anything like a com-
plicated plot, but who cares? It is a pre-
mium laughing carnival, an excellent even-
ing's entertainment, a dispeller of the blues
and the worries of every day life and has
been stamped a success as such.

Death of An Aged Lady.

Mrs. Hugh Saul died at Camden East
on Sunday, 12th inst., aged seventy-eight
years. Deceased was born in Hollywood,
County Down, Ireland, and married Janu-
ary 23rd, 1849. She and her husband
moved to Scotland, where they resided for
five years; they then emigrated to Canada
and settled at the village of Odessa, where
they resided for thirteen years. They
then removed to their present home, at
Camden East, and had lived there thirty-
six years. Deceased was a Methodist hav-
ing joined the Methodist church in Odessa
forty years ago, at a revival meeting.
During her late illness, although her suffer-
ing was great, she had that confidence in
Him who had been her comfort and stay
through life and in her last hours she
trusted in Him. The funeral services
were conducted by Messrs. Wharton and
Meers in the Methodist church, after
which the remains were placed in the fam-
ily vault, to be interred in the spring.
Besides her husband, and seven children,
four sons and three daughters survive her.
They are William, Toronto; John and
Joseph, Winnipeg; James, Tamworth;
the daughters are Mrs. James Robinson,
Milesap; Mrs. J. N. McCreary, Winnipeg;
and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Desmond. Hugh
Saul is very ill at the present, and was not
able to attend the funeral.



ONE OF THE

NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE
DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

A repair department is situated here, and
extensive storage facilities exist below the
recital hall. The firm will sell the Thomas
organs, and will probably handle one of the
best piano "players" also.

W. A. Rockwell,

Salesman and Tuner for the
Midland District.

We fill your prescription
with the most exacting care.
Red Cross Drug Store.
T. B. WALLACE
The Prescription Druggist.

Fresh Maple syrup \$1.00 per gal. 25c qt.
Table syrup fresh in 2lb, 5lb, 10lb and 20lb
pails cheap at

GREY LION GROCERY.

Toronto Telegram.

Kuropatkin is the R. L. Borden, of
Manchuria.

Ottawa Journal.

Apparently Japan may have to be
enlarged to make room for Russian
prisoners.

Toronto Star.

"Wait until I get you on land,"
said the bear to the Jap one year ago.
How foolish those words now sound.

Montreal Herald.

Though the Czar says he would die
for his people, he is careful not to go
around the corner after a postage
stamp without wearing his bomb-
proof vest.

Montreal Herald.

Some great men are so modest.
There is Kuropatkin for instance. See
how retiring he is.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat
ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolen
tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

First Jewelry Store.

It may interest women to know that
the first jewelry store was started in
the city of Changan about 3,000 years
ago. The Celestial millionaires of that
period knew nothing of the fascination
of diamonds, because diamonds were
not in vogue at that B. C. period.

Pearls and jade and coral and other
unpolished mineral substances had to
content them, and as if to make good
the glitter of rivers and tiasas the
princesses of Changan employed arti-
sans to fashion them the most wonder-
ful gold and silver ornaments, which
in themselves were far more costly
than diamonds.

Malta Vita breakfast food, 2 pkgs for
25c. Life Chips 9c pkg, or 3 for 25c.
Dates 8c lb, 3 lbs for 25c at

GREY LION GROCERY.

DIAMOND DYES

The ONLY Package Dyes
that Never Fade or
Wash Out.

For Home Dyeing

Buy Diamond Dyes

FROM

T. B. WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggist,

NAPANEE, ONT.

9-2-m.

**ORDER
YOUR
SPRING
SUIT
EARLY.**

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

**It is the Very Soul of the Govern-
ment in Russia.**

Russia is pre-eminently the land of spies. In Moscow in the streets agents of the police are stationed every 500 yards. In addition secret agents watch the houses day and night, one being allotted to every four houses, and in every house is another spy—the porter. Go where you will, you are never out of the watchful eye of the police. You brush against spies in your hotel, as in the theaters; in a restaurant, as in the drawing room of a friend. It is ridiculously easy to recognize those you meet in the fashionable resorts. They have evidently been instructed to disguise themselves as gentlemen, and for one of them the livery of a gentleman is a frock coat, a silk hat and always, by rain or sunlight, an umbrella. The famous third police! A stranger might fancy that in an open cab, talking French or English to his friend, he would at least be safe from surveillance. But his friend will touch him significantly and speak of the weather. The fat caddy on the box, somnolent, with white hair and good paternal eyes, may be a spy more skilled in the languages than the traveling stranger, and if the cabman has been found loitering near the great clubs, the hotels or the embassies the chances are strong that he is. A subtler police than that of the third section—the akarana, which has its ramifications in every capital in Europe and America—completes this great system of espionage. Its mesh is over every man in Russia. —Success.

SECOND RENAISSANCE.

**Another Revival of Art, It is Claim-
ed, is Needed.**

In order to reform our present stereotyped methods of art we want a second renaissance. For long years we have done nothing but turn out from our colleges young men stuffed with useless scientific lumber, and they very quickly lose it all, and there is nothing to take its place. This is not to be wondered at when throughout Europe there is such a neglect of art in our education. It may be replied to me that the inventions of science compensate for the deficiency, but these inventions are almost exclusively if not quite a mere increase in the power of the bodily senses and faculties—the telegraph in that of the tongue, the telephone in

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,

Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

THE 1905 RAINCOATS HAVE ARRIVED.

CRAVENETTE.

The most stylish Coats are here, represented, and each garment distinguished by its own particular style, manufactured by the Famous Mandleberg Firm, styled and finished after the latest cut. The Mandleberg dye is absolutely fast and of unequalled color. Richness, undimmed by exposure and wear and will never spot or cockle. The styles having taken a decided change for 1905, we are prepared to meet the requirements, and are showing the nobbiest for the season, $\frac{3}{4}$ and full length with yoke and yoke effects, pleated front and back, button trimmed, leg o' mutton sleeve, and sherring and waist belt, and the colors are the new covert effect in light and dark fawn, and greys, and the prices are accordingly. [Inspection Invited.]

DRESS GOODS THAT FACINATE.

This is Napanee's Dress Goods Centre, judging from this busy section, everybody wants to see the latest, newest and most stylish, colors and novelties in endless profusion. As far as assortment, variety, quality and immensity of choice is concerned we know we lead in this respect.

Dress Muslins, Linens, Etc. In Great Profusion.

In this busy section we are showing the daintiest, neatest, and most stylish muslins, waistings, linens, prints. Our spring stock is now complete, and we urge on our many patrons the necessity of an early selection, as these goods are swift sellers.

Carpet Section,

for the deficiency, but these inventions are almost exclusively if not quite a mere increase in the power of the bodily senses and faculties—the telegraph in that of the tongue, the telephone in that of the ear, the railway in that of the legs, the photographic science in that of the eye—and these inventions leave in ignorance the more intellectual part of the individual. Your portrait can be taken, your voice boxed up—this is extraordinary—but the soul which commands, the god which is in the head, is forgotten.

And yet the means for altering this state of things is near at hand, is beneath our eyes. We have still the same nature that inspired those anonymous sculptors to give us the Gothic; we still have a sufficient number of Gothic masterpieces intact—so many epitomes of nature, as I have said—to show what can be done by the man who starts with his vision open to her teaching.—Auguste Rodin in *North American Review*.

Climate and Politics.

The climate of Australia is the chief factor in fashioning Australian politics. If it is advanced it is because the sun there has forced an early development. Girls here reach maturity two or three years earlier than in America, and countries count by generations. Meanwhile perpetual summer and continual sunlight are sapping individual energies. Even the American who comes here soon finds that sustained hustling is a physical impossibility. Let him spend three or four years in the country, and he will cease to wonder at the laws for an eight hour day and the early closing of shops. The winter is only another summer—cooler, it is true, but not cold enough to be invigorating. *Durris Graham* in *Booklover's Magazine*.

Savencle.

A North Carolina lawyer was trying a case before a jury, being counsel for the prisoner, a man charged with making "mountain dew." The judge was very hard on him, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The lawyer moved for a new trial. The judge denied the motion and remarked, "The court and the jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool." After a moment's silence the lawyer answered: "The prisoner wishes me to say that he is perfectly satisfied. He has been tried by a court and a jury of his peers."

Pick the Winner.

Once on a time two youths were suitors for the hand of a good, beautiful, sensible, bright, tactful, candid, soulful, womanly girl. One youth made love. The other made money. Puzzle.—Which youth married the good, beautiful, sensible, bright, tactful, candid, soulful, womanly girl?

A Sure Remedy.

Mother.—Have you told Olga that if she insists on marrying that lieutenant who is so deep in debt you won't give her a penny? Father.—No; I guess I will tell the lieutenant instead. That will be more effective.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

Hourglass Waists.

"Doctor," said a fashionable belle, "what do you think of tight lacing?" The doctor solemnly replied, "Madam, all I can say is that the more a woman's waist is shaped like an hourglass the sooner will her sands of life run out."

The head of a theological school once said, "I've seen so many fools succeed and so many geniuses come to nothing that I have ceased to prophesy."—*Christian Register*.

Carpet Section, The Busy Section,

but not to busy to listen to your wants. Here is where the selections are being made, of new carpets, curtains oil cloths, lineoleums, rugs, etc. etc, our carpet department is overflowing with newness for spring.

SMALLWARE SECTION FOR NICK NACKS.

Our new stock of ladies wash stocks, belts, ribbons, handkerchiefs, gloves, blouse sets, buckles, embroideries and laces, are now open for your inspection.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Sugar Making Supplies.

Sap pans, buckets, spiles and furnaces. Our furnaces are money savers.

MADOLE & WILSON

Mrs. Gummidge.

We have her with us always. Her nose droops, her mouth turns down at the corners, her complexion is generally sallow, her eyes lusterless, and when small tribulation or great calamity happens to the family she "feels it more than the others." Wonderful is Dickens' delineation of Mrs. Gummidge, whom little Davy found such treasure trove for his interested observation; who, when the chimney smoked or the potatoes failed, wept silently, because, forsooth, "I feels it more than others." She is the girl at school who forever is having her feelings hurt. "Very sensitive," say her friends; "very self-conscious," sniff her critics.

Her Conclusion.

"I've got my opinion of a woman that can't cook," growled William De Kikkur, glaring at his better half. "I suppose that if our cook would get married I'd starve to death!" "You needn't worry about that, William," said Mrs. De K. gently. "Our cook has been married once, and I don't consider it at all likely that she would care to!" But her irate spouse had slammed the door behind him.

Paris Court Trials.

The demand for seats at a Paris court trial is utilized by the poor to turn an honest franc. The courtrooms usually admit of but forty visitors other than the regular court officers. It is common for a crowd to collect in front of the court many hours before the door is open and wait patiently in line. Just before the trial begins, when the doors are open, these men, who have perhaps been standing all night in the rain, are glad to sell their places for a few francs.

Teeth and Temperament.

"I don't suppose many people stop to think that the formation of their teeth is an indication of their temperament," said a dentist the other day.

"Did you ever see a person with long, narrow teeth who had not a very nervous, high strung temperament? Did you ever see a person with short, broad teeth who was not somewhat phlegmatic and cheerful? I often wonder when the pretty girl opens her mouth to show her ivory white teeth if she realizes that some of us are sizing up her disposition."

"I unconsciously fall into the habit of looking at the teeth of the people I meet socially and choosing my acquaintances accordingly. That is one of the reasons why false teeth ought to be made exactly like the original set. They have to fit the temperament of the wearer."

Paris' Octrio Duty.

The octrio duty, so familiar to all in Paris, is an import precisely similar in principle and practice to the customs duty paid on goods entering a foreign country. You go out of Paris for the day to visit a friend who has a charming garden in the suburbs, and he hospitably loads you on your departure with new potatoes, peas and fresh salad. When you reach Paris there is, whether you arrive by rail or road, a functionary who wants to know "what you've got there," and unless it be of a very trifling sort you will have to pay a percentage on its esteemed value.

Logical.

Professor of Logic—I put my hat down in the room. I cannot see it anywhere. There has been nobody in besides myself. Ergo, I am sitting on it!—*Nervion*.

Wall Paper

ALL PAUL ASKS

is for you to examine his stock before buying. We have positively the best bargains in Wall Paper we have ever had.

On Saturday we shall have a lot of

REMNANTS ON SALE.

These ends will contain from two to twelve rolls each, and will be sold at

Sacrifice Prices.

Our 1c. and 2c. paper is going rapidly. Any one wanting any should call next week.

BARGAINS — in Picture Frames, Room Moulding, Plate Rail, Shades, Etc.

A. E. PAUL,

At Pollard's Old Stand.



A Coiled Spring Wire Fence

With large, stiff stay wires, makes a perfect fence

Not one pound of soft wire enters into the construction of THE FROST. The uprights are immovably locked to the running wires with THE FROST WEDGE-LOCK, making an absolutely Stock-proof Fence. The Locks bind without kinking or crimping either the stays or lateral Wires. Will not slip, and our new method of enamelling and baking prevents rust, which adds greatly to the appearance of the fence. Make no mistake. Buy THE FROST. It is the heaviest and the best. For sale by

FLETCHER G. YOUNG, WALTER RUSSELL
Sandhurst Selby

JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, FRED. PERRY,
Lonsdale Chambers